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WATERFORD MAIL — ONE PENNY — Dis 25 Pr Cent

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, July 10

BANK OF IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from New Ross, in the county of Wexford, embracing persons of all parties, against a continuance of the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland.

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM COMPANY.

Lord SANDON presented a petition from Mr. C. Williams, director of the City of Dublin Steam Navigation Company, against the introduction of any clauses into the Shannon navigation bill that should vitiate the existing contract between the government and the company of which he is the director.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (IRELAND.)

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from nine physicians and surgeons of Tipperary, complaining that they were compelled to attend coroners' courts and courts of law without receiving adequate remuneration, and praying the house to interfere to afford them relief. The same hon. member also presented a petition from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, signed by the mayor, for extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual parliaments, and as a first step towards the attainment of those important and necessary objects, praying that the house would withdraw their confidence from her Majesty's present ministers (loud cries of hear, hear, from Colonel Sibthorp.)

Colonel SIBTHORP cordially supported the prayer of the petition in as far as it prayed for the removal of her Majesty's ministers (laughter.)

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on Monday next, in the house going into committe of supply, he should move for an address to the crown, for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of communication between the cities of London and Dublin.

CANADA.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, in reference to a question which had been put to him yesterday by the right hon. baronet and member for Tamworth, whether any dispatches had been received from Sir John Colborne expressing an opinion that it would be desirable to extend the powers of the Legislative Council beyond the year 1842, in order to give confidence, and induce persons to proceed with various local improvements, that he had now narrowly examined into the late dispatches, and found that Sir John Colborne had expressed a very decided opinion to that effect. He, therefore, now laid the necessary papers on the table, that they might be printed with as little delay as possible, so that the house might have an opportunity of judging as to the course which it would be proper to pursue.

Mr. HUME wished to know when the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to take the discussion on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of Ireland?

Mr. C. P. THOMPSON said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would inform the hon. member tomorrow as to the day when he would bring forward the discussion on the subject.

The report of the committee of supply was then brought up and read, and agreed to.

The house adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 11.

Their lordships sat as usual for the purpose of hearing appeals till about one o'clock, at which time the house began to fill with peers who attended for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were about 80 peers present at half past one o'clock, the majority of whom were in uniform.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his robes of state, took his seat on the woolsack at half past one o'clock, when the names of the peers present were called over by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was most enthusiastically cheered by a large concourse of well-dressed persons, who had assembled outside the house to witness the procession.

At five o'clock the Earl of SHAFTESBURY (in the absence of the Lord Chancellor) took his seat on the woolsack.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had to inform their Lordships that the house had that day waited upon her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and had presented an address, to which her Majesty had been pleased to return the following gracious answer :—

"I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of religion, and your care for the Established Church.

"I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

"At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

"You may be assured that deeply sensible of the duties imposed upon me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

"It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Privy Council to superintend the distribution of grants voted by the House of Commons for public Education. Of the proceedings of this Committee annual reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them ; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church."

The answer was then ordered to be printed.

Lord ASHBURTON wished to ask the noble marquis opposite, whether there would be any objection to the production of the return of the net income and expenditure for the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, ending on the 5th of April each year, and of the exact amount of the deficiency in each year, together with an estimate of the income, expenditure, and deficiency of 1840?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had no objection to grant the return.

The Marquis of NORMANBY (in answer to Lord ELLENBOROUGH's inquiry) said that he was prepared to lay before their lordships extracts, &c., similar to those presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday, by Mr. Labouchere, regarding the opinions expressed in despatches by Sir J. Colborne, as to the limitation of the Canada Council to 1842.

The Tithe Commutations Acts Amendment Bill went through Committee, on the understanding that some amendments to it which are to be proposed should be moved on bringing up the report on Tuesday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 11.

The SPEAKER took the chair a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

CARLOW ELECTION.

Mr. GROTE presented the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of a petition complaining of an undue return for the borough of Carlow. The comittee reported that they had determined that Francis Bruen, Esq., was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned ; that Thomas Gisborne, Esq., the younger, was duly elected, and ought to have been returned ; that the petition of Thomas Gisborne, the younger, George O'Farrell, and others, against the return was not frivolous or vexatious ; and that the opposition of Henry Cary and others to such petition was not frivolous or vexatious ; and that the Committee had altered the poll by striking off certain names and by adding one name.

The report was brought up, and the Clerk of the Crown ordered to attend next day, to amend the return.

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

Sir G. SINCLAIR wished to know when it was intended to proceed with the Irish Municipal Corporation Reform Bill?

Lord J. RUSSELL answered—"on Monday."

Mr. GILLON supposed, then, that it was not the intention of the Noble Lord to go into a Committee of Supply on that day?

Lord J. RUSSELL answered that it was his intention, as he hoped the House would not be detained long by the discussion on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.

Mr. ELLIS complained of the non-production of certain returns for which he had moved, connected with the expenditure which had taken place for public works in Ireland.

Mr. DARBY also inquired how it was that the returns which had been ordered of children in the schools in Ireland, distinguishing those of different religions, had not been made?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not answer positively, but supposed the delay arose from the difficulty there was in furnishing such a return, seeing that it was the general custom of the National Board of Education in Ireland not to inquire regarding the religion of the children.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT SUSPENSION.

Sir R. INGLIS, on the motion for the second reading of the Cathedral and Ecclesiastical Preferments Suspension Bill, (continuing last year's act on the like subject, for suspending certain preferments,) asked if it was not calculated, being thus continued from year to year, to effect the object contemplated by the larger bill on "ecclesiastical duties and revenues," regarding which bill the Parliament had expressly reserved its opinion?

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that if continued from year to year such would be its operation ; but this bill was only required for the peculiar, special, and temporary reason, that the Church Commissioners, who sought to effect a general plan by the larger measure, saw no likelihood of carrying that measure this session.

The bill was then read a second time, Sir R. INGLIS observed that he reserved his objections to details of the bill for the Committee.

LOWER CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House resolve into Committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH moved an amendment, which declared the necessity of legislating without delay for the permanent Government of the Canadian Provinces. He treated the Ministers as unimportant parties in public affairs, and addressed himself to Sir Robert Peel as the only power capable of satisfying the exigency of the time. He anticipated, indeed, that the lateness of the season would be urged as an answer to his request, and professed himself fully alive to the approach of the 12th of August, the statutory commencement of grouse-shooting ; but he ventured to think that a subject of so much importance as the settlement of our North American colonies might be allowed to supersede even the attractions of the moors. In the proposed amendment he was seconded by Mr. LEADER.

Sir C. GREY, in a very long speech, much interrupted by general conversation among the members present, enlarged upon the difficulties of the current session, but endeavoured to show that at least some ground had been laid on which future arrangements might be based.

Sir R. PEEL reminded the House that the responsibility for the reprobated delay in no degree rested on him. He had repeatedly inquired whether Ministers intended to proceed with any practical legislation. He had warned them of the necessity of producing their plan for consideration before Easter ; and if he could have foreseen this abandonment, he would himself have prepared a measure. But if he were to vote for the amendment, now that the session was too far advanced to allow any enactment he should lay himself open to an imputation of proceeding on party feelings, which were not legitimate motives in such a manner. He thought, however, that the House would be blameable indeed, if they did not insist, at the commencement of the next session, on learning explicitly the intentions of Ministers. The Government must then bring forward a measure founded on its own information, or else the House must examine into the whole subject by evidence at its bar. The Canadians having by their bravery and loyalty shown their wish and their title to retain the character of Englishmen, it was the duty of Parliament to meet that feeling, and to give them a Constitution which would work for their benefit. He then animadverted upon some of the clauses of the temporary bill now in progress, particularly those conferring powers on the Governor in Council to legislate upon taxation and upon the tenure of land.

Lord J. RUSSELL repudiated the authority of Sir W. Molesworth, whose advice, if followed, would have dissolved the connection of these colonies with the mother country. As to the questions put by Sir R. Peel in the earlier part of the session, Ministers had not gathered from them whether he did, or not, think it necessary that the legislation should be immediate. It had been mainly retarded by the state of parties. Government had now arrived at the opinion that the best scheme of settlement was the union of the two provinces—not because that course was one of unmixed good, but by reason of the still greater difficulties attendant on every other plan. The object was to attain a representation in which British feelings should ultimately preponderate.

Mr. C. BULLER defended the power of taxation, as necessary to the details of almost every matter of legislation. Much harm, in his opinion, had been done by indicating to the Canadians the likelihood of great changes, all of which were left unsettled and uncertain ; and he believed that when at last the decision should be taken, it would be taken upon no fuller information than was already possessed. Meanwhile, for almost two years the Canadians had not known one day of security for person or for property, and had been anxiously but vainly looking to every packet to bring out some settlement of their Constitution. One advantage, however, this debate would produce—it would disclose the true reason of the inaction of Government—namely the state of parties in the mother country. For this he blamed both sides of the House, but chiefly the Conservatives.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, adverting to the position lately held by Mr. C. Buller in Canada, as a member of Lord Durham's Government, reminded him, that if his speeches carried with them a sort of semi-official weight, they ought to be tempered with something like a semi-official discretion. He defended the powers of taxation conferred by the bill, showing that (chiefly from the substitution of colonial for British manufactures, and the consequent diminution of import duties) the revenue in Canada had fallen from £153,000 to £900,300 a-year, so as to starve almost every object of public importance, even the police itself. As to the powers of legislating upon the tenure of land, there were some measures which it would be of the clearest advantage to enact immediately, such, for instances, as a law of registry, and it would not be expedient to let the Canadians consider your Governor and Council as merely instruments of temporary coercion, and powerless for any permanent good. Inaction was a great evil, even for only one more year.

Sir E. SUGDEN was ready to coerce the Canadians for their own benefit, but not for the destruction of constitutional rights. Therefore, if the tenures were to be altered, it must be by the representatives of the Canadian people. The proceeding here was a very clumsy one. England had given to the Canadians a political Constitution discordant with the law of property ; and now, perceiving the mistake. she was taking away the law of property to correct the discord with the political Constitution. The object of Ministers was, that under this bill the Governor and Council should be preparing the ground for the proposed union ; but he objected thus to pave the way for a measure which the House had neither sanctioned nor seen ; and concluded by some strong observations on the taxation of a people without their consent and against their Constitution.

Mr. HUME declared that Sir E. Sugden's was the best Radical speech he had heard for some time. There was no reason why any measure which it might be intended to pass in the next session could not equally well have been passed in this.

The galleries were then cleared for a division, when the Members were—

Ayes	. . .	223
Noes	. . .	28
Majority	. .	195

The house then went into Committee on the bill. The first clause was opposed and divided upon ; it was carried by 272 to 15.

Lord STANLEY opposed the second clause, on which, after discussion there was a division. It was carried by 174 to 156—majority 18.

Other clauses were adopted, with some verbal amendments suggested by Sir R. PEEL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend the Act for the Government of New South Wales.

Shortly after which the house adjourned, having disposed of the other orders of the day.

House of Lords—Friday, July 12.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE presented a petition from the ministers and elders of the General Synod of Ulster, assembled together in Belfast. They had been for some time very anxious to obtain, for that portion of their flocks who were in the army, permission to be marched to a Presbyterian place of worship, and they prayed that they might be taken to a Presbyterian church, where it was convenient, as was the case with Roman Catholic soldiers, and that one Presbyterian priest should be appointed to each of the large garrisons throughout the empire. He hoped that the prayer of the petition would obtain the serious consideration of her Majesty's government.

The noble Marquis also presented a petition from a parish in the county of Down, signed by 500 persons, against any further grant to the College of Maynooth.

After some conversation between Lords BROUGHAM and LYNDHURST and the Bishop of EXETER,

Lord LYNDHURST deferred the second reading of the Election Petitions Trial Bill from Tuesday till Friday next.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said, that when the noble marquis asked him the other day when the report of the Irish committee would be presented, he gave him reason to anticipate that it would soon be ready, but the committee found that they could not report so early as they expected. They would not be able to present their report for some days. When he told their lordships that there were nearly 1,500 pages of evidence from which the committee had to make a summary, he thought that fact was a sufficient explanation of the delay.

Lord BROUGHAM could say, with almost verbal accuracy, that the committee were pretty nearly agreed upon their report, and that all that remained to be done was the mechanical part of it.

BEER-HOUSES.

The noble and learned lord then said, that he rose to bring before their lordships a subject of very considerable importance, but as it had already received much discussion, he felt it unnecessary to detain at greater length than the time which he should occupy in reading the resolution which he should submit to their lordships, reserving any observations which he had to offer for his reply. The resolution was to this effect—"That with a view to the improvement and happiness of the people, and the preservation of good order, it is expedient as speedily as possible to place all beer-houses on the same footing as the houses of licensed victuallers." Their lordships would see, that if this principle were carried by a bill to-morrow, there would be nothing to prevent its being accompanied by other regulations.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER must say, that the proposition of his noble and learned friend was most irregular, and upon that ground alone he should give it a negative.

Lord MELBOURNE thought it would be a perfectly useless proceeding to send this resolution to the other house. He was, besides, opposed to the resolution. He was not for putting the beer-shops on the same footing as the shops of licensed victuallers with respect to licensing. For these reasons he should move the previous question,

Lord BROUGHAM said, his object in introducing the resolution was to give their lordships an opportunity of communicating their opinion on the subject to the House of Commons ; but if their lordships preferred sending down a bill, he should have no objection.

The Marquis of SALISBURY said, that the noble viscount at the head of the government would find it impossible to make beer-shops in the country anything but a nuisance as long as their proprietors could obtain an excise license independantly of the recommendations of the magistrates. He thought the more expedient course would be to pass a bill, and not a resolution.

Lord PORTMAN concurred in the policy of taking measures for the repeal of the Beer Bill, but felt some difficulty in passing the present resolution.

Earl DE LAWARR suggested that the resolution should be restricted to the question of licensing.

Lord BROUGHAM had no objection to restrict the resolution in the manner suggested, so that it would declare that beer-shops and the houses of licensed victuallers should be placed on the same footing as regards licensing.

The Duke of RICHMOND understood, that in the bill before the House of Commons it was provided that beer-shops in the metropolis should be rated at £15, in country districts at £5, and in country towns at £10. He suggested that a compromise should be made with the Commons on this subject, and that in the metropolis, where there was an efficient police, the beer-shops should not be touched, but that in country towns they should be rated at £15, and in country districts at £10.

The house then divided—

For the resolution	.. ..	49
Against it	.. .. ..	34
Majority in favor of it	..	7

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—(THE SECOND BILL.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill, *pro forma*, it being understood that the discussion should be taken in the committee.

Lord ASHBURTON said, that this bill was quite different from the one that had been already sent up from the lower house, and thrown out ; and when the discussion on it was taken, he should state the objections he had to it.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH hoped that the noble marquis, if he had any amendments to propose, would take care that they were properly worded. This bill was most carelessly worded (hear.)

The bill was then read a second time.

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought their lordships would stand on better ground if the resolution just passed were embodied in the Beer Bill now before the house. It would be a more decorous and proper way of showing the feeling of this house on the beer trade.

Lord BROUGHAM said, there was some difficulty in proceeding with this bill to night, as it was not in the orders of the day. It would, he admitted, be more decorous to move that this resolution be embodied in the bill on the 3d reading, because even if it were not sent down to the House of Commons, it would show their lordships' mode of working out the resolution.

The third reading was then fixed for Thursday next.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from Birmingham, Ayrshire, Marlborough, Belfast, and Bangor, in favour of a penny postage. He had understood his noble friend, on a former occasion, to state that a measure to that effect would be brought forward, as soon as, and as far as, it could be got out, and the state of the revenue would permit. He wished, therefore, to know whether the revenue was to be kept in some other way, or that this measure was only to be brought forward when a due regard to the revenue would permit?

Lord MELBOURNE said that a measure would be brought forward on the understanding that any defalcation in the revenue was to be made up.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH would be glad to know in what way any deficiency of the revenue, and which probably if this measure were carried out would amount to £1,000,000 a year, was to be made up.

Lord MELBOURNE said, that was a question which he could not answer at present.

Lord ASHBURTON, in presenting a petition in favour of penny postage, said, no person was more anxious than he was that this plan should be carried into effect ; but, at the same time, the public should know distinctly that an additional tax must be levied in consequence of postage being lessened.

Lord BROUGHAM said, he never thought there would be no defalcation in the revenue if this measure were carried out, and he should be sorry to see so bad a feeling amongst the people of this country as for them to object to supply any deficiency occasioned by such relief : but he thought, that, although in the first year it might amount to £800,000, or £900,000—certainly not £1,000,000—it would afterwards produce a great increase in the revenue.

The conversation was then dropped, and their lordships adjourned till Monday.

House of Commons—Friday, July 12.

On the assembling of the house at the usual hour, Mr. GISBORNE, introduced by Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Vigors, took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Carlow, in the room of Mr. F. Bruen, unseated on petition.

Sheriff Johnston appeared at the bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council-men, of the City of London, in common council assembled, against the County Courts Bill ; also a petition in favour of a uniform rate of penny penny postage, from the same body. Both petitions were read at length by the clerk at the table.

Mr. F. MAULE postponed till to morrow the third reading of the London City Police Bill.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN having moved the third reading of the Rathkeale (Limerick) Enclosure Bill.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL opposed the bill, as he objected to the rates being applied for carrying into operation the provisions of the measure. He should move that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. F. MAULE seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN thought it was hardly fair to throw out the bill on the third reading, when the expense to which the parties had been put was considered.

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM had great doubts as to the propriety of applying the rates to the purposes of this bill. He would advise the hon. member to postpone the third reading till Monday next, and to give notice that he would omit the clause objected to.

Sir R. INGLIS supported the bill, and after some further conversation,

The third reading was postponed till Monday next.

Several petitions in favour of a uniform penny postage were presented.

Mr. GROTE presented a petition from the great body of the stationers of London, signed by the master warden of the company and 300 members, praying that in adopting the uniform penny postage the house would not suffer a monopoly to be established either in the supply of envelopes or stamped paper for letters.

Colonel WOOD wished to ask the noble lord if he was prepared to state, according to his promise yesterday, whether he intended to proceed with the Collection of Rates Bill?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that since yesterday he had considered the objections against the bill, and the ground on which those objections rested, and he thought he should be obliged to beg the house to agree to the second reading of the bill on Thursday next, in order that it might get into committee, when he should propose alterations which would affect the first clause more particularly than others. There was a system going on at Lambeth, which, if permitted to continue, would be the means of overturning the whole system of the Poor-law Amendment Act, by refusing the guardians the free exercise of their powers under that act ; it was therefore necessary that some measure of this kind should be passed.

Colonel WOOD hoped that, after the alterations had been made a fair opportunity would be allowed for a full discussion on this bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the bill would then be printed, and an early day fixed for that discussion.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inquired if the bill would interfere with local acts?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—No.

Sir J. GRAHAM asked the noble lord if it was his intention to press the second reading of the Town Council Bills this session?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—No.

Colonel WOOD wished to know whether the Poor Law Commissioners Continuance meant that the commissioners and assistant commissioners were to be continued for one year only? He hoped, if that bill were agreed upon, they would not be considered as pledging themselves to the further continuance of the assistant commissioners, because it might be proper to keep up one class of officers, and not the other.

Mr. PAKINGTON wished to ask the noble lord, in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of the government to proceed with the Sale of Beer Bill, and if so, on what day it would come on?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it was the intention of government to proceed with the bill, but he could not then fix a day for it.

Mr. ELLIS inquired of the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, when those returns for which he moved on the 13th of March, relating to the expenditure of money on public works in Ireland, were likely to be laid on the table?

Lord MORPETH said, the matter properly belonged to the Treasury Department, and not to his ; but he had made inquiries, and found that a portion of the returns for which the hon. gentleman had moved had arrived, though the whole were not completed. If the hon. gentleman wished, no doubt the portions already received could be laid on the table of the house.

Mr. GLADSTONE begged to ask the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether government intended to send out, or had actually sent out, instructions for a full inquiry into the causes of the complaints which had been sent over from Newfoundland to this country, and concerning which so much anxiety prevailed in that colony.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that instructions had been sent out to the Governor to make a general report upon the condition of that colony.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that some proper persons would be sent out to make inquiry into this matter, because some persons had been greatly calumniated (a cry of order.) He would ask whether it was the intention of government to send over some disinterested person or persons to investigate upon the spot all the facts alleged in the memorial and the statement in reply to it.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, until the Government had received the general report of the Governor on the condition of the colony, they would not be able to state what further steps, or whether any further steps, would be taken on the subject. Very grave accusations had been made in the memorial, but he would not express any opinion upon them.

Mr. HUME asked, if the Governor should report after the session, whether there would be any chance of an independent and disinterested person being sent out to make such inquiry?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was impossible for him to state what steps the government would think it fit to take until the report was made.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD, in moving that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition called the National Petition, presented on the 14th inst., said he thanked the noble lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, for his kindness and condescension in proposing that the house should suspend for a moment the orders of the day, that he might bring forward his motion ; and he thanked the house very sincerely for acceding to the noble lord's suggestion, and still more that on the 14th of June, when it had done him the honour to listen to his humble address with patience. He was satisfied that that confidence and kindness on the part of the house would not be lost upon the people of England, or upon the hundreds of thousands of persons who had signed the petition, and of whose upright and honest labours, and of whose interest and wishes, he was now the zealous, the humble, and, he feared, the too feeble advocate. The petition which he had the honour to present on the 14th of June he then read to a certain extent ; but he thought it his duty to state a portion at least of what he had then stated. The great petition, unparalleled in the parliamentary history of England, was occasioned by the long suffering, the wrongs and injuries of the working classes—not only of the working class and the workmen, but of the industrious classes generally—the merchants, the manufacturers, the tradesmen, the farmers, and the labourers. It had been his fate to be personally connected with these proceedings, and he did not hesitate to state that this petition had from its commencement his humble but cordial support. For the last 20 years his rooted opinions and convictions were that the people—the commons of England he would call them—had not had common justice or common humanity extended to them. They of the town of Birmingham had presented petitions to the house year after year ; those petitions had been disregarded, and by some strange fatality this house had refused to believe the representations made by the honest mechanics and tradesmen of Birmingham, and had taken the representations of lawyers, of gentlemen of rank and station, and of the public press. The house had, he repeated, refused to listen to the petitions presented in 1816, in 1819, and again in 1825, by the industrious classes, complaining of grievances—of bitter and of unregarded distress. The house and its members were in the midst of comforts, and far removed from the wants, the stern necessities and miseries, which effected the industrious classes ; they could have no idea of them, and therefore had attributed their complaints to some excitements, factious delusion or agitation ; and, although the industrious classes told the house again and again of their real miseries, and the impossibility of living by their honest labour, yet the house had turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the masses of the commons of England. No man regretted this more than he did, for he was sure, if the house had opened its eyes and ears, and had softened its heart to the miseries of the people during the last 20 years, instead of being the most miserable and discontented people on the face of the earth, they would have been the happiest and most contented population that ever existed in the history of all mankind, and he was sure that happiness and contentment might have been secured without injustice to any human being that walked the earth. Unhappily, however, this house, constituted of noblemen and gentlemen of honour and patriotism, were so far removed from the distress of their countrymen as not to have a clear idea respecting them ; they had turned a deaf ear to the prayers, the cries, and the miseries, of a distracted and discontented people, and therefore they had legislated in the dark. This being the position in which the industrious classes had been kept for so many years, hon. members could not be surprised that from those miseries and unregarded sufferings discontent should have arisen. This petition was signed by 1,285,000 of the industrious classes ; it complained of bitter distress and unregarded sufferings, and demanded those rights and privileges which they, the commons of England, had a right to claim from their representatives. He (Mr. T. Attwood) should be very sorry, if, in bringing forward these claims, he should be tempted to use language unbecoming a gentleman and a patriot. Other hon. members had an equal right with himself to mention their own views, and nothing was further from his heart, speaking, as he did, before men as well disposed as himself to do justice, to say anything at all of an offensive character ; but he would persevere to state his conviction that this house, with the best intentions, had not for the last 20 or 22 years carried out the best efforts for the industrious classes. In the year 1829 the agitation had first commenced. His (Mr. Attwood's) honest and hardworking neighbours applied to him. He felt reluctant to embark in extreme measures, and wished first to endeavour to get good from the ancient constitution of the country, and he accordingly said to his neighbours, "Wait let us try if the ancient constitution will not produce fruit upon which the people can exist ; let us try if that tree will not yet give shelter and protection to a distracted and unhappy people." Thus, before agitation proceeded that trial was made, but, unhappily for that house, unhappily for the people, and unhappily for future ages, their prayers were disregarded, though they had only demanded that the means of the industrious classes should be lifted up to the level of their burdens, or that their burdens should be cut down to the level of their means. That prayer was treated with slight—they were told "You are an idle set ; get away home ; you are better off than you deserve to be." Such was the insult that tens of thousands of his neighbours had received in the year 1829, and then it was that the political union was formed, and through the favour of Providence, and the virtue of the House of Commons, it succeeded in carrying the Reform Bill. And what fruit did they get from the Reform Bill? Why, the first fruit was the Irish Coercion Bill, and the next a measure which he would not name or describe, but which was more odious to the feelings of the workmen and labourers of this country than any measure that ever passed—he meant the Poor-law Act. Such were the fruits of the Reform Bill. He would not describe the fruits of the Municipal Reform Act further than that it had disappointed his expectations. He knew of no other remedy for the existing state of things than a further reform, and he stated with the 1, 200,000 petitioners his rooted conviction that there would be no security either to the Lords or the Crown unless some further great and immense changes should take place. In 1829, then, they commenced political agitation, and continued it until 1832, when they ceased, and the house would remember that the town of Birmingham had a considerable influence in exciting the public mind throughout Europe in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832, but no sooner had the Reform Bill passed than the agitation

"sank to rest,
"Like an infant at the mother's breast."

Nor had they sought further reform, but had waited until three reformed parliaments had met, and every one of them had closed the gates of hope on the people. They waited until 1837, when his honest neighbors called again upon him as an ancient, zealous, and sincere friend to assist them in calling for further measures of reform. He had been at all times unwilling to push himself into a situation of notoriety—he felt that his habits, disposition, and abilities did not fit him for it, but he had listened to their wishes and advanced with them in every legal and just manner to obtain greater reforms ; at that time all parties in Birmingham—Whigs, Radicals, and Tories—came to him and said it would be well to give Lord Melbourne's administration a trial. He admired Lord Melbourne for his manly bearing, and trusting to his character, they suspended—nay, virtually abandoned—all agitation for one year, and they came in no less, than three deputations to the noble lord, and demanded that the people should have the means of living by their labour. They had pointed out to the measures and the means by which contentment could be secured without hurting the hair of the head of any individual. The hon. member after a speech of considerable length, concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

After further discussion the house divided.

For the motion	.. ..	46.
Against it	.. .. ..	235.
Majority	.. ..	189

PENNY POSTAGE.

On bringing up the report of the whole house upon the post-office acts,

Mr. GOULBURN, in a speech of much force and considerable length, moved the resolutions of which he had previously given notice, observed that the proposition which had been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the adoption of a uniform penny postage, was in direct opposition to the sincere conviction of the government. He, also, would ask, whether the state of the revenue, at the present moment, was such, as to justify the abandonment of a million and a half of its resources.

The resolutions were as follows :—

"That from a statement submitted to this house by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the excess of expenditure over income, for the year ending the 5th day of April, 1840, was not less than £1,860, 987.

"That it is the opinion of this house, that with a deficiency of revenue during the three years ending on the 5th day of April, 1840, of not less than £1,860,987, it is not expedient to adopt any measure for reducing the rates of postage on inland letters to an uniform rate of one penny (thereby incurring the risk of great present loss to the revenue,) at a period of the session so advanced, that it is scarcely possible to give to the details of such a measure, and to the important financial considerations connected with

of that deliberate attention which they ought to receive from parliament.

The CHANCELLLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not imagine that there was any individual who was so sanguine as to anticipate that next year there would be such a disposable surplus revenue as would be sufficient to supply any deficiency which the reduction of this tax might create. Now, he contended that he ought not to be called upon to come forward with a proposition for the imposition of a fresh tax, until it had been satisfactorily ascertained what the anticipated deficiency might be. But the truth was, that the question of postponement was a very convenient mode of saying to the public, "we don't like the popularity of this measure should be enjoyed by any but ourselves;" or, in other words, that they did not wish to have their popularity injured by it (cheers). He, for one, sought not for popularity, when he proposed the plan which was at that moment the subject of consideration. He had at no time disguised his opinion, that the adoption of the proposed plan was calculated to give rise to a great deficiency in the amount of the revenue of the country. He had all along admitted that such must be the result, and he was bound to maintain that he had a right to call on the house to pledge itself to the effect that it would make good any deficiency which might ensue (hear, hear). So satisfied was he of the necessity for that pledge, that he should feel it his duty to persist in the resolution he had submitted to the house on the former occasion,

Sir R. PEEL denied that he had the least intention to discuss this as a question of party (hear, hear.) He had not raised on a former evening any objection to the principle of the proposed reduction of the rate of postage, but he objected to the adoption of such a measure, at a time when there was an admitted deficiency in the revenue of the country (cheers.) He objected, too, that a measure of such vast importance should be brought under the consideration of parliament at so late a period of the session, when it was utterly impossible that the matter could be fairly gone into (hear, hear.) He was satisfied that it would be the best course of proceeding, that the question should be postponed altogether until the next session (cheers.) It was allowed there was a deficiency of a million in the revenue, and the proposition now made was to adopt a proceeding, which would create a further deficiency of another million. He altogether protested against this proposition, unless a substitute was first provided (cheers.) He objected to any pledge of the house to make good the deficiency (cheers.) He cared nothing for the odium opposing this plan, when he did so on sound constitutional principles; he would rather retire from public life, and leave for ever that arena in which he had fought for thirty years, than consent to support this proposition (loud cheers.)

Mr. P. THOMPSON would oppose the resolution, because it was impossible to give this plan a trial without government first came to parliament for power to do so, which power must be accompanied with a pledge. He trusted parliament would not refuse to give a trial to this plan, which was one of the most beneficial that for many long years had been brought into this house.

Mr. WARBURTON thought there was no ground for delaying the subject any longer. If there should be proved to be a deficiency in the revenue, in consequence of the adoption of this penny postage, he should propose that instead of laying on a new tax, there should be some alteration made in the sugar, timber, or coffee trades, in order to supply the deficiency.

Lord SANDON rose amid loud cries of "Divide;" when he obtained a hearing, he said he had a great difficulty in making up his mind on this subject. He had always considered that the post office was not a fair means of revenue, but that it was merely intended to stimulate other branches of the revenue. He should, however, vote for the resolutions upon consideration of all the arguments.

The house then divided, when there were,

For the original motion 213
For the amendment..... 113
Majority..... ——100

After a few words from Sir R. PEEL, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Mr. WALLACE, the house again divided on the motion of Sir R. PEEL, that that part of the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which proposed the adoption of a pledge be omitted,

For Sir R. Peel's amendment..... 125
Against it 184

Majority 59

On the motion of Sir C. KNIGHTLEY, seconded by Mr. GROTE, it was ordered that the report and evidence of the Carlow election committee be printed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past two, till Monday.

A poor woman, residing near Templenoe, County Kerry having lately given birth to a child, feeling herself extremely ill, required her husband to go to Kenmare for the Priest, which he at once did, (having first provided the necessary shilling.) On making her wishes known to his Reverence, and handing him the shilling, he replied "This will not do, as I cannot apply the holy oil until she is first churched, and for both those jobs 4s 6d must be paid before I stir one step." To this the poor afflicted man answered, "If 4s 6d would save her life, I could not procure that sum those starving times, and that if he did not come for the shilling, she must die without his aid," to which he again replied," he did not care, and would not go. The poor man then returned home with the doleful news to his poor dying wife, who not wishing to die without some clergyman desired him to go for the Minister—who immediately answered the call, and was not long in convincing her that there was a great High Priest to whom she may go boldly *without money and without price*, and take of the Water of Life freely.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Last week, as some labourers were engaged in digging the foundation of a threshing mill, about being erected at Ballindalloch, and when about fifteen feet under the surface, they came in contact with a large eandstone. In the course of their operations they split the stone into two pieces, and in the cavity of the heart of it they found, greatly to their astonishment, a toad—a lively, active brute, six inches in length, and of a proportionate breadth and thickness.—*Montrose Standard.*

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED CHARACTER.—At the beginning of last week departed this life "Old Jack," the gigantic and venerable swan with whom the public have been so long acquainted on the canal in the enclosure of St. James's Park, at the advanced age of nearly 70 years. Old Jack was hatched some time about the year 1770, on the piece of water attached to Old Buckingham House, and for many years basked in the sunshine of Royal favour, Queen Charlotte being extremely partial to him, and frequently condescending to feed him herself. When the pleasure gardens in St. James's Park were laid out, Jack was removed there, and his immense size, sociable disposition, and undaunted courage, have often excited the admiration of the public. Jack's strength and courage were indeed astonishing; frequently has he seized an unlucky dog who chanced to approach to the edge of his watery domain by the neck and drowned him, and on one occasion he seized a boy of about 12 years of age, who had been teasing him, by the leg of his trousers and dragged him into the water up to his knees. Jack, however, never acted on the offensive, but always on the defensive, and if not annoyed was exceedingly tractable. But the march of modern improvement affected Poor Jack as much as it had done thousands of more pretending bipeds. The Ornithological Society was formed, and a host of feathered foreigners found their way on to the canal, with whom Jack had many fierce and furious encounters, and invariably came off successful. But a legion of Solan geese at length arrived, who commenced hostilities with Jack immediately. Despising every thing like even warfare they attacked him in a body and pecked him so severely that he drooped for a few days and then died. The body of poor old Jack is to be stuffed for one of the scientific museums.—*Standard.*

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF COWS!—The insurance of the lives of men and women has been for some time becoming more and more prevalent; but a society for insuring the lives of cows is a decided novelty in this country. Such institutions have been found productive of great good in Scotland, and we are glad to observe that it was resolved, a few days ago, at Alnwick, to establish a Mutual Insurance Society, to insure the cows of hinds, &c., in Northumberland. A small sum like two shillings and six pence, as a subscription, from each member, half yearly, is deemed sufficient to cover the risks, with the contributions made gratuitously to the society by the neighbouring landowners and gentry.—*Tyne Mercury.*

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

(Concluded from our last.)

The county business terminated on Friday.

CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY.

At nine o'clock the Right Hon. Justice Perrin came on the bench.

Robert Ahern was indicted for perjury on the 22d of February last.

Mr. John H. Power sworn—Is clerk of petty sessions; has an entry of Robert Ahern being before the petty sessions on the 22d of February, 1839; Robert Ahern was complainant; the persons complained of were Richard Walsh, Esq., and Edward Meagher; Ahern was sworn on that complaint, which was an assault and rescue by Richard Walsh, Esq., and Edward Meagher, of the Mendicant Asylum.

Richard Walsh, Esq., sworn—I know the traverser; I was present on the 22d of February when Edward Meagher was prosecuted for an assault on Robert Ahern; I heard Ahern swear that Meagher struck him on the side of the head across the ear; I cross examined Ahern myself; he repeated what he had previously sworn; I was present at the original transaction; it occurred at my house, on the 9th of Feb. last; Ahern is a collector of incumbent money for St. Patrick's union, in which my house is situate; Ahern came to my house; Ahern and a person (Egan) demanded minister's money from my house; I refused to pay them: told them I had a legal objection; prisoner said he should distrain; I told them emphatically not to do so, that I would settle the matter quietly with Archdeacon Kennedy; witness took a cloak off the rack in my hall, and said he would take it as a distress; told him to return the cloak, and that I would admit the rescue to have been committed; I desired my servant woman to go to the Mendicity and bring me some assistance; she went out and I locked the door; whilst she was absent I held the prisoner by the neck, and squeezed his hand to make him give up the cloak; he did not give it up; I reasoned with him, but without effect; this was the only force used; Meagher and a countryman, named Patrick Cullen then came in; they were all in the hall together; I desired Meagher to take the cloak from Ahern, who gave it up quietly; no words passed between Meagher and Ahern; Egan and Ahern then retired; Meagher and Cullen remained in the house.

Cross examined by Counsellor H. Hartley.—The prosecution was brought forward by the Crown, because it was a criminal prosecution; I knew prisoner to be a collector of Archdeacon Kennedy's incumbent money, but doubted his having received instructions to come to my house that particular morning; told prisoner not to distrain; I endeavoured to settle this matter with Mr Kennedy; offered to pay his tax and four shillings costs, to avoid litigation; was justified in rescuing the cloak from Ahern.

Edward Meagher sworn—I know the prisoner Ahern; I remember the day in question; I came up from the Mendicity to Mr. Walsh's house; the hall door was closed; Mr. Walsh's servant, Mary Scully, and Cullen were with me; the servant rapped at the door; Mr. Walsh admitted us; Mr. Walsh told me to take the cloak from Ahern; went towards Ahern, who said, "I must give the cloak now;" witness then took the cloak off his arm; Ahern made no resistance; did not at any time touch or strike Ahern's head or any part of his person; Ahern then went towards the door which Mr. Walsh was in the act of opening; Egan was always between Ahern and the door; heard Mr. Walsh say to them when retiring, "I have a mind to kick you out;" heard Ahern swear that I struck him on the side of the head; never spoke a word to Ahern before or since.

Patrick Cullen, examined by Mr. Sause, Q. C.—Knows prisoner; saw him and Meagher in Mr. Walsh's hall; Meagher caught the cloak and Ahern gave it up; Mr. Walsh asked Ahern would he give up the cloak; on that Meagher caught the cloak and Ahern let it go softly; saw Meagher take the cloak; Meagher did not strike Ahern.

Mary Scully, examined by Mr. Scott, Q.C.—Was in Mr. Walsh's service at the time of the transaction; went for Meagher, and returned to Mr. Walsh's house; Meagher came in after witness; Mr. Walsh desired Meagher to take the cloak; Ahern said you must have the cloak, and then reached it to Meagher; Mr. Walsh desired Ahern to go out. Meagher did not strike Ahern.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martley—Meagher did not strike Ahern; they were at arms' length.

Mr. Maurice Lenihan examined by Mr. Sause, Q.C.—Is editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*; attended at the Sessions of the 22d of February last; recollects the case of Ahern against Meagher; Ahern swore that Meagher assaulted him, and that he was struck on the side of the head by Meagher.

His Lordship recapitulated the evidence and explained the law of perjury. It was necessary not only that there should be a misstatement of facts, but that this misstatement should be wilful and malicious. The impression on Ahern's mind, owing to the excitement of the moment, might be that he had received a blow on the head. It certainly appeared from the evidence that no blow had been struck.

The Jury retired, and soon after brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.

Terence Shanahan was indicted for perjury on the 1st February.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., opened the case. Terence Shanahan swore that the affidavit of John Hackett, Esq, alleging the sum of £256 7s to be due by the said Shanahan was false, and that there was not more than £60 due by Shanahan. It was on these grounds that the case was brought forward.

Bartholomew Delandre, Esq, examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—Has been a Commissioner of Affidavits these twenty years; knows prisoner who swore the affidavit before him.

John Hackett, Esq.—Has been agent to Major Bolton since 1823; Shanahan did not pay witness £120 on the 30th November, 1833, to the receipt for which witness's name is forged. Did not pass Shanahan any receipt for the sum; there was £256 7s due by Shanahan out of a holding of 150 acres of the hill quarter of Mount Bolton. A receipt for £118, due 1834, is not in his handwriting, although his name is forged to it. The same is to be said of another receipt for £120, dated 1835—and of another for £86, dated 26th December, 1836; the receipts were exhibited to Terence Shanahan, who said they were genuine, and wanted to get possession of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barlow—Was agent since 1823; cannot tell all the sums paid by the Shanahans; no one ever received the rents for him; received some money in every November or December on account of the rents due by the Shanahans; gave receipts for all the money he had received, and gave credit in account.

Several witnesses were examined, who swore that the receipts were not in Mr. Hacket's hand writing.

The Rev. J. T. Medlycott—Got the receipts from Terence Shanahan and his father, and at first thought the case one of monstrous oppression.

The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

A Record Jury was then sworn—

Richard Fennelly, Patrick Tobin, Simon M. Prossor, Arthur Doyle, Vernor Ardagh, Richard Nugent, Josiah Pope, James Delabunty, James Butler, John C. Dreaper, Henry White, George Kent.

Thomas Wells and Josiah Wood *a.* James Boles Johnson. A special action of *assumpsit*, for non-performance of contract.

The plaintiffs, who belong to Newport, in Wales, contracted with the defendant, a merchant in Youghal, to be supplied by him with a certain quantity of oats and butter, at certain prices, the current rate of the day. A considerable rise afterwards took place in the price of provisions. The contract was not fulfilled, and the plaintiffs in consequence, purchased four hundred barrels of white oats from Mr. Peet, of Waterford, and five hundred barrels of black oats from Mr. Thomas John, of Youghal, at a price higher than the defendant's contract. They subsequently bought some more oats from Mr. William Edwards of the *Protheroe.*

These facts were fully proved in evidence, and the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiffs, with £183 17s damages, and 6d costs.

Then Court then adjourned.

CITY COURT—THURSDAY.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin took his seat on the bench this morning at 9 o'clock; when Thomas Egan was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.

This case was similar to that of Ahern tried on Wednesday. Egan went with Ahern to levy for Incumbent money, and a rencoutre occurred, which is described in the preceding trial. Egan, like Ahern, swore at the Petty Sessions that Ahern had been struck—which was fully negatived—and for that swearing he was now put on trial. The evidence was similar to that on the other trial. The prisoner was found Guilty, but recommended to mercy.

This ended the criminal business for the city.

The court then went into the remaining records.

Blesson et Mignon, *v.* Sir Richard Keane, Bart.

Mr. Kennedy opened the pleadings. It was an action of assumpsit for £98 12s 6d, value of goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs, who were merchant tailors in the city of Paris, to the defendant, Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of the County Waterford. The defendant pleaded the statute of limitations and the general issue.

Mr. Hatchell, Q. C., stated the case; as they had heard from his loarned friend, Mr. Kennedy. this was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who were merchant tailors of the city of Paris, for goods sold and delivered by Sir Richard Keane, a gentleman residing in this County—the amount in question was that of a tailor's bill, and the action was brought by this French tradesman for clothes sold and delivered to the defendant in 1829,—30, for himself and some members of his family. The amount of the debt was, as they had heard stated, £98 12s 6d, and if the plea set up by Sir Richard Keane to this action was, that he had never contracted this debt—that he had never been furnished with these clothes, for which the action was brought, for himself, his lady, and his family; or that, admitting they were supplied to him and them, yet that there was an over charge in the account, and that he claimed as his right that the overcharge should be deducted; or if Sir Richard said that he had already paid this bill, and found and produced the receipt of the French tailor for it; or done any of these things that he (Mr. Hatchell) had said, then, indeed, there would be a fair, honorable, and satisfactorily case for a gentleman of his (Sir Richard's) station and rank to go before a jury, and be set up as a defence for this action. But it appeared that Sir Richard owed this debt of nearly £100 to this foreign tradesman—that there was no defect in the quantity or the quality of the goods, and that the case Sir Richard was to go upon to-day was that he had left France indebted to this tradesman, whose ignorance of the laws of other countries prevented his acquaintance with the statute of limitations, on which Sir Richard rested his defence against this claim. If that be Sir Richard's defence, no doubt he was entitled to the benefit of the law, no matter how that case may be inconsistent with the feelings and position in life of the honourable baronet. But if the defence rested on that ground alone, there could be very little doubt that Sir Richard would be most signally defeated. If it should appear that Sir Richard had a fair, honorable and valid defence, no one would be happier to withdraw any expression that might be construed on his part, into harshness against Sir Richard: but if on the other hand, Sir Richard's plea rested solely on the statute of limitations, he (Mr. Hatchell) had nothing to regret, if he boldly spoke his opinions on this subject. The learned Counsel then went on to state the facts of the case, which were simply and shotly these—that during Sir Richard's residence in '29—'30 in France, he contracted this debt with the fashionable firm of Blesson et Mignon. of Rue Vivienne, Paris—that the bill, counsel supposed, having escaped Sir Richard's recollection, he left France not paying it, or leaving orders that it should be paid—that, however, a gentleman of the name of Skeyne, a resident of Dublin, and one whose business it is to visit the continent to see deeds executed, and perform other duties in the way of his profession, was introduced to Mons. Blesson by the English Consul at Paris; that Blesson gave Sir Richard's account for recovery; that on Mr. Skeyne's return to Ireland, he met Sir Richord at Gresham's in Dublin, where he had an interview with him—that Sir Richard was at the time in his dressing-room, and the account handed to him by Mr. Skeyne that after some questions respecting the account, and as to whether it was correct according to the English currency, Sir Richard said that he would look after it—that he was under the impression that it had been paid—and that if he could not find the receipt, he would hand over the amount to Mr. Skeyne. Mr. Skeyne waited with great patience for some time, but finding that Sir Richard was making no movement in the matter, he wrote a letter, to which he received the following reply:—

SIR—I only returned from London yesterday, when I was unexpectedly called from Dublin. I met in London Monsieur Berneard, a French commercial gentleman, who will be in Paris in a few weeks. I have authorised him to investigate this extraordinary affair of so many years' standing, without a claim being made. The moment I receive Mons. Berneard's report on this matter, I will communicate the result to you,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. KEANE.

Cappoquin House, Wednesday morning.

Why, said Mr. Hatchell, it might have been a very extraordinary affair to pay a tailor's bill; but he (Mr. H.) thought that the liability to pay the debt was fully set forth in the desire expressed to await the "report" of the travelling ambassador, Mons. Berneard—(laughter.) Mr. Skeyne, however. waited, and waited in vain—he never received this anxiously expected "report," and again addressed himself to Sir Richard, who returned a reply in those words:—

SIR—In reply to your communication, dated the 6th inst., I beg to say I have written to Monsieur Berneard on the subject, when I receive his answer I shall be prepared to reply to you fully, on a subject equally untoward and unforeseen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. KEANE.

Cappoquin-house, 14th Sept. 1837.

Equally untoward and unforeseen—(continued laughter). Sir Edward Codrington, when he took the Turkish fleet, said in the House of Commons that it was an untoward event (renewed laughter)—and Sir Richard, who was well skilled in the art of diplomacy, could not refrain from terming a demand for payment of a tailor's bill, an event as untoward as it was unforeseen (loud laughter). But years passed on, and there was no sign of settling this "untoward and unforeseen event" (continued laughter)—but Mr. Skeyne again wrote, and Sir Richard replied:—

SIR—Having received a letter a few days back from Monsieur Berneard, stating that Monsieur Blesson, viewing the hardship of the case, is quite satisfied to submit my word and convenience. I shall therefore in future communicate with Monsieur Blesson. Allow me to observe, postage in addition and money paid once and again looked for, further augments the hardships. You need not trouble yourself further in this matter, as I shall state my sentiments at my convenience to M. Blesson direct.

Your obedient servant,
R. KEANE

Cappoquin House, 16th October, 1827.

Well, notwithstanding all this, the word and convenience of Sir Richard, the matter was forced into court, and he (Mr. Hatchell) trusted a gentleman of Sir Richard's rank station to pay the just and fair demands upon him. Council then proceeded to call witnesses.

Samuel Smith, Esq., sworn and examined—Was agent for many years to Sir Richard Keane; knows Sir Richard's and Lady Keane's handwriting; remembers a French tailor's bill having been given him (witness) by Sir Richard in 1833—got direction to pay it; did not pay the bill in question, as there were no funds to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martley—Knew a person named Savery; believes he is an Englishman, residing in France; saw him at Sir Richard's once or twice; does not think he saw him at Sir Richard Keane's in that year.

Joseph Fanning, Esq., sworn, and examined by Mr. Kennedy—Translated the letters of Sir Richard and Lady Keane to Messrs. Blesson, and Mignon. Witness then read the following, from a considerable number of letters:—

Le Mans, 31st October, 1837.

GENTLEMAN.—Not having heard any news from you or of my coat, I fear that you are either dead or forgot me. I hope one of those days to see arrive the said coat.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,
RICHARD KEANE.

Le Mons, 16th of July.

Lady Keane forgot to say to Messrs. Blesson and Mignon that the trousers which her son got made at the end of last year was much too tight in every part, and that it is necessary to make those a great deal larger. She thinks he would do much better to send a trousers with her eldest son's clothes to try on, and if they fit well, they will have those gentlemen told so.

Le Mons, 18th of July.

Lady Keane sends to Mr. Blesson and Mignon, the suit of clothes which they made at the end of last year. The jackets and waistcoats ought to be a little larger, but the trousers is at least three inches too short, and much too narrow, and a great deal too tight, it is with difficulty he can put them on. It would be much better to send a complete suit, and those Gentlemen will have the goodness to send the clothes of her youngest son, with the least delay possible; at all events to send what they have for patterns.

Would it not be possible to enlarge and widen the black trousers, and to put a cloth collar in place of the velvet to the jacket.

Peter Skeyne, Esq., sworn, and examined—Mr. Skeyne proved the debt—his power to recover it, &c. —Mr. Hatchell Q. C. contended that a promise of payment had been made by Sir Richard Keane and produced law authorities to prove his liability.

The judge directed the jury to find for the defendant on the statute of limitation—he allowing the case to be heard in the Court of Exchequer, without application.

The jury accordingly found for the defendant, and 6d costs.

Honorable and Rev. F. T. Bourke, *v.* Rev. France Reynett.

Mr. Harris opened the pleadings. It was an action of trespass in which the plaintiff sought to recover £200 damages.

Mr. Moore, Q. C. stated the case. Witnesses were called, and the jury returned a verdict of £50 damages, and costs.

REGISTRY APPEALS.

Mr. Fogarty appealed against the decision of Mr. Berwick, Assistant Barrister for the county, for having rejected an applicant to re-register his vote, because the word "anew" did not appear on the face of his notice. The learned gentleman, rested his appeal on the 22d and 27th sections of the Reform Act, and contended, therefore, that the word "anew" was so much surplusage, and not contemplated as essential to the validity of a re registration notice by the legislature. The 15th section he also referred to as setting forth the form of notice required, and in which the word "anew" did not answer.

Mr. Brewster was heard in reply, in support of the decision of the barrister.

A second point was raised, whether a person registering should give up his former vote of registry.

Mr. Justice Perrin said he would reserve his decision on both points, until he would go to Clonmel.

Ahern and Egan were then placed at the bar, when after a feeling admonitory address, his lordship sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Some appeal cases of little interest were then gone into, after which his lordship had an interview with the grand jury respecting the state of the City Jail, which was reported to be unsafe in a high degree, without accommodation for the prisoners confined and incapable of improvement.

On Friday morning Mr. Justice Perrin left for Clonmel; he was shortly after followed by Baron Foster.

(We are indebted to our local contemporaries for a portion of the foregoing report.)

FIGHTING INTELLIGENCE.

SIR P. CRAMPTON AND SURGEON CARMICHAEL.

The following correspondence, which has somewhat the air of a fighting affair, has passed between these distinguished members of the medical profession of Dublin:—

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.

Merrion-square, July 4, 1839.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to enclose herewith copies of a correspondence which took place between Mr. Carmichael and myself, relative to a letter of Mr. Carmichael's which appeared in your paper of the 3d instant.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP CRAMPTON.

"Merrion-square, July 4, 1839.

"SIR—In your letter, addressed to the editors of the *Dublin Medical Press*, and published this day in the twenty-sixth number of that paper, I find the following passage:—

"'While he (Sir Philip Crampton) was thus amusing his audience with this etymological *escapado*, Dr. O'Beirne assured us that we were both wrong, for the term made use of by Sir Philip was *servile*. This excited a loud and general laugh, which engaged both sides of the house for a considerable time. Now, with the perfect good humour thus excited by Dr. O'Beirne, I shall leave Sir Philip to find out the etymology of the term *servile*, and discover if it applies to any *one* of the members of the profession.'

"I request you will do me the favor to inform me if you acknowledge the correctness of this report, and whether you intended to apply the term *servile* to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"PHILIP CRAMPTON.

"To Richard Carmichael, Esq."

"SIR—I do acknowledge the correctness of the report published in the twenty-sixth number of the *Medical Press* but at the same time beg to say that I did not mean to apply the term 'servile' to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"RICHARD CARMICHAEL.

"To Sir Philip Crampton, Bart."

The inhabitants of New Ross are about calling a meeting of the merchants and traders of that rising town, for the purpose of returning their thanks to the Right Honourable the Post Master General, for the *late beneficial* change in the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, to that town. The Dublin Mail, which heretofore, arrived and was delivered, at the *unbusiness like* hour of eight o'clock every morning, and which arrives at the Royal Oak, eighteen miles hence on its way from Dublin, at five o'clock in the morning, does not now arrive at Ross, or is not delivered till eleven; thus travelling at the *extraordinary* rate of Three miles an hour. Three miles an hour. So much for Whig improvement. This *Scratch and Scratch* system is it seems to accommodate Mr. Peter Purcell, who in order to *save* time sends the Mail Bags from Dublin to Ross, a circuitous route of thirty miles out of its ordinary course; and to please Mr. Bianconi and others of the same political genus, the London Mail which generally arrives (via Milford) at twelve o'clock at night at Waterford is not delivered at Ross, till eleven o'clock the following day, though but twelve miles distant.—*Wexford Conservative.*

A letter from Colombo, dated 15th March, 1839, says:—The 95th came in the *Jupiter*, commanded by a Master in the Royal Navy, between whom and the Col. there has been a most awful kick-up. There is a Court of Inquiry being held now. The statement is, that the Master ordered up 40 sailors to put the Col. in irons for some insult, when the Col. ordered up 100 men with drawn bayonets, and drove them over the side; they were all but coming to bloodshed. It is a serious matter for both.

CARLOW ELECTION COMMITTEE.

CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.

This unprecedented and protracted inquiry was brought to a conclusion on Thursday.

Mr. Wrangham having been heard in support of the objection to the vote of Patrick Barry the room was cleared.

On the admission of strangers, shortly before two o'clock,

The Chairman said the committee had decided that the vote of Patrick Barry was a good vote, and ordered it to be retained on Mr. Gisborne's poll.

This decision having placed Mr. Gisborne in a majority of one.

Mr. Austin said he believed the only remaining duty of the committee was to declare that Francis Bruen, Esq., was not duly elected, and that Thomas Gisborne, Esq., was duly elected.

Mr. Wrangham begged to say a few words before the committee separated. After the decision they had just come to it would be of no use to attempt to reduce Mr. Gisborne's majority, but there still remained charges and allegations of bribery and general corruption on both sides, and the charges made by Mr. Bruen had been made advisedly. He did not, however, intend to offer any proof on the subject; but he had an application of a grave and serious nature to make against an individual who would have been a principal witness had he not absented himself. He alluded to Doctor White, who was in the committee-room on the first day of the meeting, but who subsequently had avoided the Speaker's warrant being served upon him, and all attempts to find out where he had concealed himself were unavailing. His (Mr. Wrangham's) application, therefore, to the committee was, that they would make a special report to the house, stating the fact of Doctor White absenting himself, in order that steps might be taken which would teach other witnesses that they could not with impunity evade the Speaker's warrant.

Mr. Austin having been heard against the application, The room was cleared. On there admission of strangers, The Chairman said the committee were of opinion that sufficient ground had not been shown to induce them to make any special report to the house relating to the absence of Dr. White.

The committee then resolved that Francis Bruen, Esq., was not duly elected to serve in this present parliament for the borough of Carlow, and ought not to have been returned; and that Thomas Gisborne, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned; and that the petition and the opposition to it were neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The committee then separated.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

We *(Morning Post)* publish the following document by desire of the Marquis of Hastings. We have reason to believe that the paper was written in duplicate, each copy bearing the autograph signatures of the five eminent medical men, and that one copy remains in the hands of the Marquis of Hastings, while the other has been placed in those of the Queen:—

"APPEARANCES OBSERVED ON INSPECTING THE BODY OF THE LATE LADY FLORA HASTINGS, JULY 5, 1839:—

"There was great emaciation of the whole person.

"In the chest:—the heart and lungs were in a perfectly healthy state; but there were extensive adhesions of the pleura (or membrane) covering the right lung, to that which lines the ribs—evidently of long standing.

"In the abdomen:—there were universal adhesions of the peritoneum (or membrane which lines the cavity and covers the viscera) so that it could not be said that there was a single organ which was not, at every point on its surface, intimately connected with the parts in its vicinity.—The liver was very much enlarged, extending downwards as low as the pelvis, and upwards so as very materially to diminish the capacity of the right cavity of the chest. The gall bladder contained a small quantity of bile. The liver was of a very pale colour, but its structure was not materially different from what exists in the healthy state. The stomach and intestines were distended with air; their coats, especially the muscular, were very much attenuated. The spleen and pancreas were free from disease. Some of the mesenteric glands were enlarged. There were a few small deposits of unorganised yellow matter, apparently in the substance of the adhesions.

"The uterus and its appendages presented the usual appearances of the healthy virgin state.

"From the character of the adhesions it was plain that they could be referred only to inflammation at some former and distant period of time. The effect of them must have been to interrupt the passage of the contents of the stomach and intestines, and in various ways to interfere with the due performance of their functions.

(Signed)

"W. F. CHAMBERS, M.D.
"HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.
"ASTLEY COOPER.
"B. C. BRODIE.
"JOHN MERRIMAN.

RIBBONISM IN THE POLICE—PRIESTLY INTERFERENCE AND INTEMPERANCE.—The following particulars, which clearly establish the fact, that under the present government Ribbonism exists to a fearful extent in the police force, and that the members of that Popish conspiracy are under the especial care and patronage of their Reverences the Priests, has been furnished us from a source on which we can place the utmost reliance:—

"KILMAINHAMWOOD, JUNE 12, 1839.—Some time since Police Constable Ogle in command of the party stationed here, Kilmainhamwood, near Kingscourt, county Meath, had occasion to report a policeman named James Cady, a native of Kilkenny, for absenting himself from barracks without leave, on which charge an investigation was held, when it was not only clearly substantiated that Cady absented himself for a night and part of the following day—but that he did so for the express purpose of attending the sittings of a Ribbon Lodge, held in the town of Kingscourt. These facts having been established beyond the possibility of doubt, he was dismissed the force. However, he, under the advice of his priest, preferred in return three charges against the sergeant who had reported him. First, that he kept an Orange lodge in the barracks. Secondly, that he allowed his men to drink with the country people; and thirdly, that he and they had taken a farm of land. As regarded the first charge, it was certified by creditable witnesses, that no such thing as an Orange lodge had ever been held in the barracks, and that the sergeant had only entertained a few young men of the neighbourhood, who had on various occasions given him useful information, and which circumstance was now relied on in proof of the first charge. The second one was also proved to be false and malicious; and as to the third, the "farm" turned out to be only a few roods of potato ground. However, matters were not let rest here, for the priest of the parish, Father T. Blake, warmly espoused the expelled Ribbonman's cause, and some short time after the investigation, whilst in a state of intoxication he proceeded to the police barracks, and abused the sergeant in the grossest manner on Cady's account. The priest was subsequently summoned before the magistrates for being drunk, and fined in the full penalty—he was also reported to his bishop, and the whole transaction laid before government. In the mean time his reverence fulminated his anathemas from the altar against constable Ogle, cautioning his flock to beware of him as he was an 'Orange traitor.' He also denounced a publican named M'Cabe, who had the honesty to give evidence in favour of the sergeant, and the consequence to the poor man was, that his house was burned to the ground, and all his little property destroyed! Priest Blake, annoyed at being reported to his bishop and standing in dread of being prosecuted for conspiracy against M'Cabe, proceeded to a house in the neighbourhood to hold a station,' where he continued drinking for three days, when melancholy to relate, he expired from the effect of the liquor which he had so liberally indulged in."—*Drogheda Conservative,*

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP ON BOARD A COLLIER.—The schooner *Enterprise*, Captain Hayden from Llanelly for Cowes, with a cargo of coals, put into this port on Tuesday under the following circumstances: On Sunday evening, when on her voyage, a loud explosion was heard, and the vessel was instantly enveloped in smoke. On examination it was found that the fore-hatches were burst, the wedges of the foremast loosened, three of the deck planks near the mast started, the whole deck partially raised, and the bulkheads driven out. No ill consequences ensued to the crew, and the damage has been repaired.—*Falmouth Express.*

—The Irish Yeomanry having been disbanded on the 31st March, 1834, the only expense which has been incurred since the date of the last return made to Parliament, namely, 28th May, 1838, has been for gratuities to the reduced permanent sergeants and drummers, amounting to £46 16s 6¾d.

WATERFORD MAIL.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	92⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾¼
3½ ditto new (1830)	99¾½
3½ do. Debentures	—

PRICE OF SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Price paid.
	£	£ s. d.	£ £
Provincial Bank..	100	25 0 0	47 to 48
ditto.	10	10 0 0	18 to 19

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3½ Ct. Consols, 91⅞ 2 | Bank Stock, 191¼
Consols for Account, 93⅜ | IndiaStock, —
India Bonds, 27 30

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

ADDRESS OF THE LORDS—HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

Her Majesty, it is well known, can do no wrong: neither is it to be supposed—constitutionally—that she can do any thing ungracious. We feel therefore bound, by the terms of our allegiance, to call that answer which her Majesty has been advised to give to the address of the House of Lords—"a most gracious answer;" though from any other lips than royal it might be considered austere—if not offensive. It is quite possible, however, that—though her Majesty can do no wrong—her responsible advisers may, in her royal person, be committing high crimes, and misdemeanours impeachable; and it is well that whilst the theory and practice of the constitution exempt the crown from all responsibility—it still restrains the peccancy of Government by imposing a vicarial responsibility on the advisers of the Monarch. Without visiting the wrong-doings of the executive, therefore, on the Sovereign, the people retain, in the liability of Ministers, a check on arbitrary power which, when it becomes a necessity or a pleasure for them to wield, can always keep the powers that be in wholesome restraint: and though this popular privilege has now a-days fallen into considerable disusage and is appealed to with reluctance on ordinary occasions, yet its theoretic existence, always implying a power of revival, may be made to awe the insolence of office into decorum; and, if that suffice not, to punish the extravagance of official transgression.

The *dignus vindice nodus* may be said to have arisen in the case of that advice which Ministers have given her Majesty with respect to the opinions of the House of Lords upon the all-important question of National Education. Her Majesty's reply is a rebuff to the aristocratic branch of the legislature for having *presumed* (as Ministers would insinuate) to meddle with a question with which (as Ministers would have it implied) the House of Lords has no right to interfere. What! Have *two* estates of the realm (the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal)—no right to meddle with the most serious subject of legislation that can be laid before the country—namely, the moral and religious education of the people? Is this subject the exclusive prerogative of the third estate (the Commons?)

By a trick indeed—unworthy of any but the vilest thimble riggers—Ministers have contrived so to shape their measure as to render the direct interference of the Lords technically improper—because in all things touching money matters the Commons have assumed a sole discretion:—but then, by a mode of proceeding quite open to the Lords to take, it was competent to the Upper House without infringing on the privileges of the Lower, to express their opinion on the subject, in the hopes of modifying—not the measure of the Commons, but—the councils of the monarch on the subject; and it is for the exercise of this undoubted right, and wholesome privilege that her Majesty has been advised to give such a tart reply to the Upper House of parliament, as may lead to a dangerous collision between that House and the Crown. Should this latter inauspicious event be the consequence, it will be the peculiar and aggravated guilt of the Melbourne administration first to have set the Commons in collision with the Lords; and then to have placed the Lords in collision with the Crown.

Where will this end?

If not in the immediate impeachment of Ministers, we fear it will lead to consequences, not very remote either, of the most disastrous character. If the Duke ever means to interpose for the salvation of the monarchy, now is the time. This breach should be closed ere it widen.

Her Majesty's "*most gracious*" reply will be found elsewhere.

The Rev. George Gumbleton has resigned the Parishes of Affane and Aglish, in the diocese of Lismore, in this county, which are in the presentation of the Duke of Devonshire.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., of Cloncoskoran house, a justice of the peace for the County of Waterford.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians on Saturday, Mr. Thomas Hearn and Mr. Thomas M. Galwey were elected valuators of property within the city. The valuation is to be completed by the 25th of March next. The city valuators are required to find security to the amount of £200, and the rural valuators, Messrs. Stephen Gamble, and Gregory Lymbery, also to find security in the sum of £300.

No decision has, as yet, been come to respecting the site of the new Work House; three or four are at present under the consideration of the commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD are respectfully informed that Messrs. Brocksopp, How, and Company, of London, Sole Importers of the genuine Howqua's Mixture, and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder Teas, have duly appointed *Mr. H. White, Tea Dealer*, 134, *Parade, Waterford*, their Agent in that district for the sale of their very superior Teas, which are so strongly recommended as possessing a peculiar briskness and strength, with a delicious aromatic fragrance, such as none but the finest description of Teas grown in China possess, and are the best, the cheapest, and of the most agreeable flavour, of any Teas imported into this country.

CAUTION.

These Teas, sold only in the original Catty, half Catty, and quarter Catty packages, with their names on the label, are the only genuine Howqua's Mixture, and at the rate of 5s 8d per lb.; which is the same price at which they are sold in London.

See Advertisement.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, £1; and from Mr. James Carroll, 10s, being their annual subscriptions to the above institution—due the 1st of May, 1839. Also from Mr. Richard Fennelly, foreman of a record jury, £1.

CARLOW ELECTION.—After an unexampled and heroic struggle against the powers of darkness—such as popery, bribery, fraud and corruption—the borough of Carlow has been deprived of its freely elected representative; and Mr. Gisborne, the beloved of Radicals, and the patronised of Priests, sits in his place.—*D. E. Mail.*

New Ross, 15th July, 1838.

A vast fleet of fishing cots assembled in our river to day, and proceeded in warlike array to extirpate the salmon-weirs, erected along its banks. The scene was a most animated one, until all arrived at the place of rendezvous. You might perceive these tiny crafts, freighted with more human souls than you could imagine they would contain, taking up their station one after another, and contributing to swell the formidable armada which was to effect the unresisted work of destruction. The authorities were on the alert, and the proprietors of the weirs were alive to the mischief meditated against their interests; but what could they do? New faces, placed most judiciously to perpetrate the overt acts, baffled the skill of the police to identity the delinquents—while the instigators and prime movers in the outrageous affair hung upon the rear, ready to render assistance, should force be resorted to, to repress their designs. These lawless parties, having by repeated successful attempts experienced the power which they possess, are now apparently resolved to carry it to its utmost bounds, and no one can predict the lengths to which they will proceed, if some strenuous effort be not made to crush their unwarrantable daring. Shame upon the Government to allow matters to attain such a height without repelling them by force. It will soon be too much for them to master, and as they have in other instances succumbed to the mob, so in this they may at last find it too powerful to be overcome.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union, on Saturday, Alderman Henry Alcock, the Chairman of the Board, presiding, a communication was read from the Poor Law Commission office, Dublin Castle, in reference to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board—"That this Board, having the power of levying a a large amount of taxation, is of opinion that its meetings should be open to the public, that the Chairman be directed to convey to the Commissioner the wishes of the Board in this respect, to request his compliance therewith." The communication from the Commissioners referred to the 69th and 70th sections of the Act, which provided for due publicity and means of inspection being given to the making of a rate, while other sections (94 and 95) required for a strict and impartial audit of the accounts—that, under these circumstances, the Commissioners were of opinion that it was not necessary to impose on the Board of Guardians the additional restraint of transacting their business in open meetings—and they considered that the public, with the means for publicity already mentioned, could not reasonably demand that additional security for the protection of their interests—the functions of the Guardians not being analogous to those of Grand Jurors. The letter stated that the Commissioners had frequently discussed the question of opening the meetings of Guardians to the public, and that they were every day more convinced of the impolicy of the measure—they considered it most expedient that the rule of limiting the attendance of the meetings to Guardians and persons having business to transact with them which is always enforced in England, should not be departed from in the case of any Irish Union.

A company of the 37th depot, under Lieutenants Hayes and Laurence arrived here on Saturday from Spike Island. The other three companies with head-quarters, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Manners, will arrive this day to replace the depot of the 68th Light Infantry, ordered to Cork. The head-quarters division of the 68th, under Major Huey, left this city on Tuesday; the remainder, under captain Hill, leaves on to-morrow.

Monday, the 8th instant, at Collumpton, in Devonshire, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-two houses were destroyed by a conflagration that broke out at one o'clock in the morning.

A daring robbery was committed at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Corrigan R. C. C., at Windgap, on Wednesday. Mr. Corrigan having some painters employed at his residence, the confusion consequent on such occasions was taken opportunity of, and a desk, containing a large sum of money, was broken open, and rifled of its contents. The depredators also stole a quantity of wine and some spirits which they drank on the spot.

On Friday, the 12th inst. the match between the Carlow and Wexford Cricket Clubs came off on the Wexford ground at Johnstown Castle. The day was very favourable, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain on the preceding days. There were a great number of ladies present, which added much to the interest of the day. In the evening the Wexford gentlemen entertained the Carlow eleven in the most hospitable manner, at White's Hotel. The Carlow side won.

MURDER.—A farm servant girl, named Catherine Adams, from Ballyroan, has lodged informations to the effect of having seen a man of rather decent appearance lying on the side of the road at Clanad, about three miles from Maryborough, towards Abbeyleix, on Friday morning between three and four o'clock, with his brains literally beaten out with stones. She states that near the above place she met five men, two of them carrying bundles; they purchased one penny worth of milk out of her churn, which they drank amongst them, and then passed on. She came up to the body, about 200 yards distance. On her return she found the body had been taken away, and, on reaching home, told the circumstance. Constable Dettick and his party, from Ballyroan, proceeded immediately in search, but no traces whatever of the body or the men have been discovered. It appears the same five men were met about half a mile further on the same morning, about six o'clock, showing the probability of their having returned and secreted the body. *Liensler Express.*

PERJURY.—THE PRIESTS.—Among the Longford convicts forwarded to Dublin on Saturday, we noticed the notorious Anne Quinn, whose infamous perjury in attempting to swear away the life of Mr. Ganly, must be in the recollection of our readers. On entering the boat the poor woman said that a rev. priest in Longford should be in her place.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

A few nights back the house of a man named Holahan, on the Green of Cashel was entered and a sum of money taken by the depredators.

The amount of undischarged queries at Tipperary summer Assizes, 1839, presented, prior to, and at Spring Assizes 1838, amount, for the North Riding, to £2,139 8s 8d; for the South Riding £1,568 0s 10d; total £3,717 9s 6d. The total applications for presentments, sought for at the present assizes, amount to £4,623 14s 4d.

On Wednesday night a shot was fired into a farmer's house, in the parish of Knockgraffin, county Tipperary.

On Friday the head-quarter division of the 60th Rifles second battalion, under command of Major Slyfield, marched into Clonmel, from Cork.

The Rev. Sackville Bourke, son to the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilkenny, arrived at the Deanery, in that city, on Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, accompanied by his lady, from the residence of her father, Lord Duncannon, Merrion-square Dublin.

A branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland is opened at Skibbereen, J. W. Clarke, Esq., Manager.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a King's County Protestant Orphan Society, was held at the court-house, Parsonstown, on Saturday.

On Tuesday the 9th instant, Enniscorthy and the neighbourhood were visited by terrific lightning and thunder, after which there fell a tremendous shower of hail. The stones were so large, that they broke several panes of glass in skylights and hot-houses.

Callan Fair, which was held on Wednesday, presented a large show of horned cattle, rating thus:—Strippers, from £6 to £7 10s;—milch cows, from £6 10s to £9 10s; two years old, from £4 10s to £6 10s; yearlings, from £3 10s to £4 10s; fat sheep, from 37s to 40s each; hoggets, from 25s to 30s; lambs, from 12s to 16s each; fat pigs, from 37s to 39s per cwt. There were over 1000 purchased on the two previous days.

A ploughman named Morrissey, in the employment of J. Chaytor, Esq., of Caher, was brutally murdered on Wednesday evening, near Bansha, on his way from the fair of Kilfeacle, by some person or persons unknown. Morrissey was a man of very good character and a most inoffensive man. Morrissey's uncle was murdered about three years back, near the Chapel of Bansha, immediately after mass.

INCREASE OF FEMALES.—Mr. Finlaison calculates that in May, 1841, the total population of England and Wales will be, Males, 7,983,652; Females, 8,143,910. Majority of the Females, 159,258!! One hundred fifty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-eight ladies, without the chance of a gentleman! Finlaison ought to be stoned to death by the women. It cannot be.—*Argus.*

MR. W. S. CONRAN'S CONCERT,
AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
On MONDAY Evening, JULY 22, 1839.

PART I.

TRIO.—"The Curfew," Mrs. JOSEPH ELLIOTT, Miss and Mr. WILLIAMS. . . *Atwood.*
CONCERTANTE DUET—Harp and Piano Forte—on the Duke de Reichstadst's Waltz—Mr. G. F. CONRAN and W. S. CONRAN . *Bochsa.*
SONG—"Thou art gone," Mrs. ELLIOTT . *Rooke.*
DUETTO BUFFO—"Nella Casa," Miss and Mr. Williams . . . . . . *Generali.*
SONG—"The unwilling bride, Mrs. ELLIOTT, ... *Maeder.*
SOLO—Grand Piano-Forte—Mr. W. S. CONRAN—Fantasia and Variations on "My lodging . . . . . . *Kalkbrenner.*

PART II.

TERZETTO—"L'usato ardir." . . *Rossini*
SOLO—"Harp—Mosaique—Mr. G. F. CONRAN. . . . . *Bochsa.*
CAVATINA—"Io L'udia," Miss WILLIAMS. *Donizetti.*
SOLO—Plano-Forte—brilliant variations on "Le pre aux clercs." . . . . . *Herz*
SONG—"Largo al factotum." Mr. WILLIAMS *Rossini*
SONG—"Erin is my home," Mrs. ELLIOTT. *Maeder*
FINALE—"Zitti, Zitti." . . . . . *Rossini*

THE DOORS TO OPEN AT HALF-PAST SEVEN.
The Concert to commence at half-past EIGHT precisely.
Tickets—FIVE SHILLINGS each.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE
OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS,
AND
MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,
IN CHINESE CATTY PACKAGES.

THESE TEAS consist of one description of Black, the Genuine HOWQUA'S Mixture, and one of Green, MOWQUA'S Small Leaf Gunpowder, and are sold in Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages.

THE GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE is an admixture of a variety of the choicest Black Teas, the same as drank by the celebrated Chinese Tea Merchant, whose name it bears, and is distinguished from every other sort by a fine NATURAL AROMATIC FRAGRANCE, combined with great strength and briskness, and is far more nutritious and wholesome than any hitherto offered to the public.

MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER. This delicious Green Tea is grown only on one Estate, and possesses a rare and delicate flavour, being without exception the finest Green Tea grown in China.

Genuine Howqua's Mixture 7s 6d per Chinese Catty, containing one pound and a third of a pound, being at the rate of 5s 8d per lb., Half Catty 4s, Quarter Catty 2s, Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder 10s 8d per Chinese Catty of the same weight, being at the rate of 8s 2d per pound, Half Catty 5s 6d, Quarter Catty 2s 9d.

These Teas are the best, the cheapest, and most useful of any imported into this country.

The Importers, Brocksopp, How, & Co., of 233 & 234, High Street, London, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:—

SOLE AGENT FOR
Waterford—H. WHITE, 134, Parade.
Wexford—J. Green, Main Street,
Lisburn—J. Ward, 8, Market Square.
Clonmel—J. Casey, 9, Bagwell Street.
Drogheda—M'Donough, Short Street, & West Street.
Cork—J. B. Haughton, 41, Patrick Street.
Limerick—J. Corbett, 38, Patrick Street.
Tralee—J. Huggard, Mall.
Londonderry—Casey, Ship Quay Street.
Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator office.

N.B. Agents continue to be appointed in Ireland for the sale of these Teas. Apply post paid.
Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, Castle Street.
Newry—Wm. Buchannon—4, Sugar Island.
Strabane—James Thompson.
Templemore—John Connolly.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

PATRONS:
THE PROVOST AND SENIOR FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

VISITORS:
THE BISHOP OF OSSORY AND FERNS, AND THE PROVOST OF T.C.D.

The Rev. Dr. BAILLIE, Master,
(Previously Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.)

AT the close of the Public Examinations which terminated on the 27th of JUNE, the following distinctions were conferred—viz.:

TESTIMONIES to Arthur Ryder, Josiah Pascoe and Henry W. Mathew, who had previously obtained Medals.

The Annual Silver Medals to Henry Williamson and Robert J. Wright.

CERTIFICATES of having been nearest to the Medals, to James Poe, James French, Richard Philips, William Stubbs, Edward Holt, and Nath. A. Baillie.

CERTIFICATES of *uniform* good conduct and industry, to Jasper Nicolls, Thomas J. Budgen, George Roe, Samuel Holt, John French, Joseph Ffrench, Robert Baillie, Edw. Foster, Thomas Hearne, Garrett Mahony, Arthur Gore, W. L. Baillie, Arthur Weldon, and Frederick Lloyd.

PREMIUMS for Proficiency in Languages, (including Compositions,) viz., Hebrew, Greek, Latin or French, Histories of Greece, Rome and England; Antiquities; Ancient and Modern Geography; Euclid, Algebra, Astronomy, or Arithmetic, English Grammar, Spelling, Writing, &c., to A. Ryder 7, J. Newell 4, H. W. Mathew 13, G. Roe 13, R. Long 10, F. Owen 8, R. Wright 2, T. Holt 6, W. Hayden 8, R. Roe 5, J. Hayden 3, J. Nicolls 3, H. Williamson 10, W. Stubbs 8, E. Holt 8, W. Ord 2, H. Malcomson 3, W. Roe, 6, J. M'Cheane 2, R. Baillie 3, W. Armstrong 6, W. Duckett 5, T. Budgen 2, J. Pascoe 10, J. Poe 9, Joseph French 6, R. Jackson 7, R. Philips 9, N. Baillie 9, W. Maxwell 6, S. Madden 5, J. Peile 7, F. Caulfeild 3, A. Mosse 6, J. Wood 3, James French 7, R. Croker 3, E. Foster 2, G. Wood 4, W. Weldon 2, John French 7, H. Newell 2, T. Hearne 4, J. Russell 7, B. Smith 2, W. Holt 3, A Greene 3, G. Mahony 2, B. Pinchin 4, R. Tresham 1, J. Magrath 3, G. M'Donald 1, A. Gore 3.

PREMIUMS for *Practical* Survey and Map of the Grounds of Kilkenny College, J. Nicolls and James French equal, H. Williamson, R. Long, J. M'Cheane, W. Ord and E. Foster.—For Maps of Ireland James French, R. Long, John French, and E. Caulfeild.

Premiums for Literary Debate on the character of "Alexander the Great," G. Roe, J. Newell, R. Wright, A. Ryder, F. Owen, R. Baillie, and R. Long. For Recitation in Greek, Latin, or English, E. Foster, H. Williamson, H. W. Mathew, R. Philips, W. Stubbs, James French, A. Ryder, N. Baillie, S. Madden, J. Poe, W. Roe, J. M'Cheane, M. Armstrong, J. Nicolls, R. Malcomson, R. Jackson, John French, S. Holt, E. Holt, W. Duckett, G. Pilkington.

*** Vacation will end on AUGUST 3, 1839.

MARRIED,

July 13, in St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Anthony Frederick French, Esq. of New Ross, to Margaret Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev, James Metge, of Ballinasloe, deceased.

Thursday morning, at St. Mary Shandon Church, by the Reverend William H. Neligan, M. A., J. Moore Neligan, Esq. M. D. of Sunday's Well, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late H. C. Gumbleton, Esq., of Curraglass House, County of Cork, and niece of the Right Hon. Lord Massy.

DIED,

On Monday, 15th inst., aged 21 years, Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, Michael-street, of this city.

Thursday night, in Thomas-street, John Fitzpatrick, Esq. Solicitor.

On the 1st of May, at Haslar, Lieut. Christopher Boulton Scroder, R.N., second son of the late Mr. Benjamin Scroder, of this city.

July 12, at Dublin, the amiable and excellent lady of Sir N. W. Brady, Lord Mayor Elect.

At a late examination of witnesses in North Devon, a man, on being bound over to appear against the prisoner, had the recognizances read over to him by the Clerk—"You ——— acknowledge to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the sum of £25;"—on which he exclaimed, "No, sir, I don't, for I never zeed her in my life." On it being explained to him, he consented; but the same being read to him again for the appearance of his wife, in another £25, he replied, "I can't pay't at all, sir; I ban't worth £50, if you zell every dish and spoon I've got."

SEA BATHING LODGE,
AT
DUNMORE EAST,
TO BE LET,
WELL FURNISHED,
WITH EXPANSIVE SEA VIEW,

CONTAINING FOUR BEDROOMS, besides THREE Apartments for Servants, PARLOUR and KITCHEN, and also a THREE STALL STABLE and COACH HOUSE if required.

Particulars may be had at the Hotel, and of
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer, &c.,
90, Custom-House Quay, Waterford.
July 15, 1839.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

THE WATERFORD COAL COMPANY offers for sale the Cargo of the Barque "DISPATCH," just arrived from Quebec, consisting of
YELLOW PINE,
RED PINE,
OAK and ELM TIMBER,
Also, BRIGHT SPRUCE DEALS,
PIPE LOGS.
OAK Hhd. STAVES, and
LATHWOOD.
All of very superior quality.
Waterford, 15th July, 1839.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the Waterford Bridge are requested to take Notice that the General Half Yearly Meeting, for the transaction of Business, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 18th Inst., at ONE o'Clock.

CHARLES AMBROSE,
Chairman.
Waterford, 1st July, 1839.

LEAVING WATERFORD!!

SELLING OFF AT AND UNDER FIRST COST!!!

JOHN KIRBY, Proprietor
OF THE
NOTTINGHAM HOSIERY HALL, LINEN DRAPERY, FLANNEL, MANCHESTER, AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, MALL,

ANNOUNCES to the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he is now SELLING OFF his entire Stock in Trade at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to his leaving Waterford. Wholesale Buyers will find this Sale worth their attention.

From the very considerable reduction that will be made from the regular prices, terms must be CASH, as it is imperative to close all accounts due to this Establishment, with as little delay as possible; and to prevent the necessity of enforcing payment, it is particularly requested that all unsettled accounts will be paid on application:
July 13, 1839.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY,
Established in 1818.
FUNDED CAPITAL—£8,150.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on THURSDAY, 1st August next, at SEVEN o'Clock, P. M., for the Admission of Members, and for the despatch of such other business as shall be brought before the Meeting.

Persons desirous of becoming Members will please make timely application to the Secretary, as none can be received after 17th July next.

The Company consists at present of 85 Members. There are 16 Widows now on the Establishment in receipt of Annuities, amounting to the sum of £424 11s 4d. The surplus Annual Income over and above all charges at last audit was, £276 3s 8d.

Subscription to non-Residents .. £5 15s per an.
——— to Residents .. 5 5s ditto.
J. LAWSON, Secretary.
Waterford, 29th June, 1839.

ERIN'S ISLE is now supplied with a Remedy of surpassing value for speedily and effectually curing all Urethral Diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Prostrate Gland, Impuissance, Local Debility, Pains in the Loins, Lumbago, and all diseases, for which those nauseous, uncertain, and injurious medicines, Cubebs, Copaiba, &c. have been so long and so improperly used. This remedy has, by its own merits, established a reputation, and acquired a sale in England, and throughout Europe and America, unparalleled in the annals of Medicine, in all cases having proved superior, in every respect, to any other preparation ever offered for the same complaints; and, in consequence, it is held in the highest estimation by, and supported with, Testimonials from the most eminent in the Medical Profession, who constantly use it in their Hospital and Private Practice, having gladly availed themselves of its means, and hailed it as an especial boon to suffering humanity. It is called YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION, and is the discovery of an eminent Medical Gentleman, (an M.D. and M.R.C.S.) and is sold in bottles, with ample directions, price 2s 9d to 4s 6d, and 11s, by Messrs. WARD, PRINGLE, and RANDLE, Dublin; Mr. FARRELL, Mirror Office, Waterford, and by all Patent Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Wholesale, by Hannay, & Co. 63, Oxford-street, London.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution, in our public and private practice, for Urethral Discharges, we readily bear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all Urethral Diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper; H. Ley, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery; Dr. Clarke; Dr. Green, &c."

Prepared by Graham & Co. 138, Holborn Bars, London; where the Physician may be consulted as usual, from nine till three, daily. Patients at a distance corresponded with until cured; fee, including medicine, £1; or in any instance, where the object may be merely to be satisfied as to the applicability of Yoland's Solution, and to receive further instructions, the fee for which opinion and advice will be only 10s.

N.B.—Punctuality and implicit confidence may be relied upon, both in consultation and in forwarding medicine.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.

With or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels.

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
CITY OF BRISTOL.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.	
July	2 — 8 Morning.	July	6 — 1 Afternoon.
	9 — 1 Afternoon.		13 — 7 Morning.
	16 — 8 Morning.		20 —12 Noon.
	23 —12 Noon.		27 — 7 Morning.
	30 — 7 Morning.		

NORA CREINA.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.	
July	5 — 9 Morning.	July	2 — 9 Morning.
	12 —12 Noon.		9 — 4 Afternoon.
	19 — 7 Morning.		16 — 9 Morning.
	26 —12 Noon.		23 — 3 Afternoon.
			30 — 8 Morning.

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.
WILLIAM PENN, MERMAID, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford,			From Liverpool,		
Friday,	July	5.	Tuesday,	July	2.
Friday,	..	12.	Tuesday,	..	9.
Friday,	..	19.	Tuesday,	..	16.
Friday,	..	26.	Tuesday,	..	23.
			Tuesday,	..	30.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.
GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.
JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet Office,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 17.

Wheat, millers	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Oats, black	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Ditto, white	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£16 10s 0d to £00 0d
Fine Flour, per sack	51s 0d to 52s 0d
Seconds	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Coarse, thirds	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Offal, ditto	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 6d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton, old	45s 0d to 58s 0d
Do. new	40s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton,	46s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey	7s 4d to 7s 8d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 8d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 5s 0d
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 8d
Veal,	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork,	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

Butter 91s to 93s 6d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 306; Monday, 78; and yesterday, 214 firkins.

CORK MARKET, JULY 13.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—88s—86s—82s—74s—66s—48s. To the Country—79s—77s—73s—65s—57s—38s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JULY 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Second Flour	40 0 — 00 0	Wheat	32 0 — 37 0
Inferior	37 0 — 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0 — 30 0
Thirds	28 0 — 00 0		

WEXFORD, JULY 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter	87 0 — 88 0	Beans	20 0 — 23 0
Wheat	28 0 — 34 0	Flour, fine	46 0 — 00 0
Barley	15 0 — 16 0	Oatmeal	19 0 — 20 0
Oats	15 0 — 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	36 0 — 38 0

CLONMEL, JULY 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	88 0 — 92 0	Barley	00 0 — 00 0
Oatmeal	16 0 — 17 0	Wheat, per st.	1 7 — 1 8
Pigs' Heads	28 0 — 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 12½ — 1 1½

CARLOW, JULY 13.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	86 0 — 88 0	Wheat	37 0 — 38 0
Flour	40 0 — 42 0	Barley	00 0 — 00 0
—— Thirds	34 0 — 36 0	Oats	15 6 — 16 6
—— Fourths	24 0 — 26 0		

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 12.

There was a very poor supply of grain at market to-day. Wheat met a steady sale at Tuesday's currency. Oats were sold at a further advance of 6d per barrel.

White wheat	37s 0d to 42s 0d	Oats	18s 0d to 20s 0d
Miller's red	35s 0d to 40s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	30s 0d to 34s 0d	Oatmeal	17s 6d to 19s 0d
Barley	20s 0d to 25s 0d	2d Flour	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

Market Note for the week ending Friday, July 12.

			From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
790	Wheat, per brl.,	20 stone.	38 0	40 0	39 1
—	Bere, do.	16 do..	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Barley, do.	16 do..	00 0	00 0	00 0
829	Oats, do.	14 do..	18 6	19 0	18 8
—	Oatmeal, do.	8 do..	00 0	00 0	00 0
13153	Cwt. Flour do.	8 do..	20 0	26 0	22 3½

PRICE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	10d	9d
2lb do.	5d	4½d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

The supplies of wheat from the home counties, fresh up for our market this morning, were extremely small, but of foreign several cargoes have arrived since Wednesday, which will, no doubt, be landed in bond. In consequence of the duty on this grain having advanced yesterday to 16s 8d per quarter, the trade assumed a greater degree of firmness, and having a good demand both from our own millers and for the country, factors were enabled to effect sales to a considerable extent at an improvement of 1s per qr. on Monday's quotations. With barley we were very scantily supplied. As there was, however, scarcely any inquiry for this article the business transacted was inconsiderable, and previous rates were but nominally maintained. The fresh arrivals of oats both from our own coast and from Ireland have been small; the trade nevertheless still continues almost in the same languid state as in the beginning of the week, and the sales effected to-day were to needy buyers at last Monday's currency. Beans and peas being in short supply fully realised former prices.

ANTON AND MITCHELL, Corn-factors.
56, Corn Exchange, July 12.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 12.

We have had no material change in the state of the trade since Tuesday; wheat and flour have formed a steady sale at very full prices, but in other articles there has been very little passing. The duty on foreign wheat has advanced today to 16s 8d per qr.

At our market this morning there was a free sale for wheat at an advance of full 1d per bushel. The dealers supplied themselves freely, and a good many parcels changed hands on speculation. There was also a free sale for barrel flour, and an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel was generally obtained. A few parcels of oats were bought for the country, and some on Irish account, but a reduction of 1d per bushel was submitted to on secondary and inferior qualities. A little fresh oatmeal was retailed at the currency of Tuesday. Irish flour was held for an advance of 1s per sack.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

July 12th—Anne, Joyce, Quebec, timber and deals, for Ross.

13th—Harmony, Black, Quebec, deals.

14th—City of Bristol, (steamer) Hyde, Bristol—St. Michael, Norris, Limerick, bones, for Liverpool—Pictou, Flavin, Miramichi, deals—Dispatch, Walsh, Quebec, timber and deals—Ellen, Murphy, Trinidad, sugar.

15th—Sisters, Jenkins, Llannelly, coals—Earl Mulgrave, Sexton, Newport, ditto—Diana, Mathies, Mostyn, ditto—Rover, Berry, Newport, ditto—Bolivar, Doyle, Quebec, timber and deals—Caractacus, Harris, Glasgow, coals.

19th—Duke of Wellington, Diper, Aberavin, ditto—Idus, Hollis, Llannelly, culm—Samuel, Driving, Newport, coals—Suir, Bellord, St. John's, N.B. timber and deals.

SAILED,

12th—Perseverance, Othen, Newport, gen. cargo—Providence, Hawkey, Neath, flour—Good Intent, Howell, Newport, cattle—Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, general cargo—Tucker, Lowther, ditto, ditto—Jane Gordon, Kelso, Ayr, oats—William Irvine, Williams, Cardiff, ballast.

13th—Acorn, Symons, Galway, gen. cargo, from Dublin—Ann, Trick, Cork, coals, from Newport—Eliza Bunting, Lucas, Cadiz, ballast—Emma, Allen, Portsmouth, provisions and oats—Billow, Fishwick, Llanelly, ballast, from Ross.

14th—Union, Johns, Swansea, ballast—Betsy, Gill, Llannelly, cattle—Blenheim, Hayden, Hamburg, oil &c—Wm. and Mary, Budd, Cardiff, flour.

15th—Mary Jane, Mc'Grath, ditto, ditto—Elizabeth, Griffith, Pembray, oak poles—Jane, Rose, Swansea, flour &c,—Enterprise, Green, Newport, ditto—Brothers, Trenouth, Cardiff, ballast—Sir John Newport, Nichols, London, provisions—Shamrock, Cardigan, Cork, empty casks.

Wind—W.S.W. to N.N.W.

Weather cloudy with frequent showers of rain, and moderate breezes during these 24 hours.

SHIP NEWS.

The brig *Trusty*, 169 tons, Captain Morris, master has arrived at Cork, from St. Johns Newfoundland, with fish, consigned to the Messrs. Bourke. The *Trusty* brings no intelligence of consequence.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

(From the Morning Post.)

The remains of this much-lamented lady were removed at an early hour this morning from Buckingham Palace on board of the Royal William steam ship, lying at the St. Katherine docks, for the purpose of being conveyed to the last resting-place of her ladyship's maternal ancestors in Scotland.

As early as two o'clock a large body of police constables, consisting principally of the A and C division, were drawn up opposite the western wing of the Palace. Even then a considerable number of respectable persons had assembled in the Park, anxious to view the melancholy procession.

At 20 minutes to three o'clock the first carriage made its appearance. It was that of Lord Brougham, and was followed shortly after by the carriage of the Earl of Rosslyn. Lord Lincoln's was the next that came up, followed by Sir Alexander Johnston's, Sir Francis Doyle's, the hon. Hugh Lindsay's, the Marquis of Downshire's, Lord Kingston's, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond's, &c.

Shortly after three the private carriage of the Marquis of Hastings drove up at a rapid rate, and passed within the principal gates. It was followed by one of her Majesty's carriages, drawn by six horses, and attended by the usual number of postilions and grooms. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester came shortly after, and entered the precincts of the Palace through the gate at the Royal stables. The carriage of her Majesty Queen Adelaide drawn by six horses, and that of the Princess Sophia, passed in through the same entrance.

The hearse having by this time arrived, the carriages were formed in rank, and passed along Stafford row, Pimlico, to the gate at the eastern wing of the Palace. At 10 minutes past four the hearse, which was drawn by six horses, with the same number of outriders, and followed by four mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, entered this gate, and drew up at the principal door of the western wing. The Royal carriages and that of the Marquis of Hastings were alone allowed to enter the area in front of the Palace. The other carriages drew up in the open space in front of the principal gate.

At 20 minutes past four, the body having been deposited in the hearse, the melancholy procession moved slowly forward.

The cavalcade passed through the stable-yard of St. James's Palace, along Pall Mall, West Strand, through Temple Bar, into the City, the crowd increasing with every street. It then went along Cheapside, and by the most direct route to St. Katherine's Wharf.

The first part of the procession reached Tower Hill, just as the Tower clock was tolling 6. The coffin, which was enwrapped in black cloth, was conveyed within the gates of the packet station.

Owing to the state of the tide the steam-vessel could not be brought alongside of the wharf. The coffin was therefore lowered into a small boat, and taken out into the stream where the Royal William lay.

The top of the outer case was marked with a sort of hatchment, within which were in the initials "F.H.," of large black letters. The following is the inscription on the coffin:—

THE LADY FLORA ELIZABETH HASTINGS,
Lady of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the
Duchess of Kent;
Eldest Daughter of Francis Marquis of Hastings and
Flora Countess of Loudoun.
Born in Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1806;
Died at Buckingham Palace, July 5, 1839;
Aged 33.

The mourners did not go on board of the vessel, but returned to town without delay. The noble brother of the deceased appeared to be labouring under feelings which he found much difficulty in keeping from the public gaze.

The Royal William sails for Edinburgh at 10 o'clock this evening.

The following particulars connected with the funeral of this lamented lady are authentic. The steam vessel which conveys the remains is expected to arrive at Leith on Friday. On the following day (Saturday) the body will be conveyed in privacy from Edinburgh to Loudoun Castle, a distance of 60 miles. On Sunday it will lie in state at the castle; and the interment will take place on Monday. A confidential officer of the Duchess of Kent's household, by the command of her Royal Highness, attends the body to the tomb. The funeral on Monday will be attended by the numerous friends, tenants, and retainers of the families of Hastings and Loudoun and Ayrshire.

THE TILTING AT ST. JOHN'S WOOD FOR THE APPROACHING TOURNAMENT.—The St. John's Wood was again thronged with carriages on Saturday, filled with ladies anxious to witness the tilting, which was a repetition of the course followed on the previous Saturday, with the addition of two Knights who had been absent, the Marquis of Waterford, riding a handsome bay horse, with a plain smooth bit in his mouth, and with which no other man could possibly control him; and the Hon Mr. Edw. Jerningham, whose strength of arm is not quite equal to that of the sporting Marquis, and who consequently, at the top of his speed, rode over one of the attendants employed to urge on the figure of the opponent. Fortunately no damages were done. Prince Louis Napoleon also appeared on a dashing charger, lance in hand, and performed an exercise very like that of our English Lancers. We prefer the Polish lance, and mode of using it. The activity of Prince Louis was such that upon one occasion, when by losing his balance he was obliged to part company with his steed, he contrived to alight upon his feet, and with one spring seated himself again so quickly that very few observed the accident at all. The other Knights present were Lords Eglintoun, Craven, Cassillis, and Alford; Sir T. Hopkins, Mr. Gage, and the Hon. Mr. Maynard. Among the Esquires were the Hon. Captain Macdonald, Captain Beresford, and Capt. Purvis. Colonel Freemantle was allowed to parade his horse and try his skill among the 'Squires; but it appears that Captain Maynard is considered the most expert of all who have as yet appeared; he will, however, find a formidable adversary in Lord Hillsborough, if human strength shall be found equal or superior to human skill, which, according to the present practice of these mail clad adventurers in search of fame, appears to be the case. The only addition to the effects described last week was in the attendance of several "men-at-arms," who in complete suits of armour, and wearing mustachios and beards, were placed at intervals to keep the ground.

It is said that each Knight is to choose a Lady, whose colours he is to wear, and whose superiority he is to maintain before all lovers, native or foreign, known or unknown, proving the old adage that

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

The most splendid and magnificent specimen of ancient armour, to be worn on this interesting occasion, is generally considered to be that recently brought from the armoury of the baronial hall of Hylton Castle, near Sunderland, Durham. This princely and gorgeous suit is made of pure Milan steel, burnished blue, decorated with gold studs or rivets, curiously inlaid with the same costly metal, and elaborately wrought in arabesque. The casque or helmet alone weighs nearly 40lbs., and the bars of the vizor are solid gold. This warlike specimen of the olden time is in beautiful preservation, and is said to have cost 1,000 guineas nearly 500 years ago, when it was worn by the then Baron of Hylton at the victorious battle of Cressy. The total expenses of this grand and chivalrous display will, it is supposed exceed £50,000.

On Monday morning week, at eight o'clock, Wm. John Marchant, a youth aged eighteen years and five months, underwent the last sentence of the law in the front of Newgate, for the wilful murder of his fellow-servant at Chelsea.

A spaniel belonging to Mr. Vincent, of Mitchell, in Newlyn, is suckling a kitten which had been deprived of its mother.—*Falmouth Express.*

UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE.

(From the Standard of Thursday.)

A meeting upon the subject of the proposed penny postage was yesterday held at the Mansion House, and a resolution agreed to, which, if adopted, may quiet the alarms of the paper manufacturers. According to this resolution, it is proposed to ensure the transmission of letters at the penny charge by attaching to the letter, written upon no matter what paper, a small adhesive stamp, such as are now attached to patent medicines, fixed like the ornamental wafers lately come into use. This stamp, if sufficiently secured to adhere while the letter should pass the inspection of the first post office, would be then marked with the post office mark to prevent its being employed a second time, and the letter would go free though the stamp should fall off or be rubbed off. This arrangement seems to be perfect, as far as the mechanical question is concerned. The financial question is, however, the difficulty. Few, we believe, are so sanguine as to think that the revenue will not for several years suffer a very severe diminution from the proposed change, and the finances of the country are notoriously not in a state to bear that diminution. Still we are of opinion that the change ought to be made. It seems a most ridiculous anomaly to cant day after day, as members of parliament do, about the duty of teaching the poor to read and write, while a heavy tax upon reading is continued in the paper tax, and a positive prohibition as to the use of the pen is imposed by heavy postage upon all who are likely to have been the objects of eleemosynary education. We are convinced that a penny postage will have done more at the end of 10 years to promote education than any amount of parliamentary grants. It will have supplied *the motive*—the thing wanted in all such cases.—But, though the change is so desirable on every account, it cannot be safely or *honestly* made, without at the same time providing for the deficiency which it will cause in the revenue. The *Morning Chronicle* truly says that by omitting to make this provision, while he at the same time acknowledged the necessity for it, Mr. Spring Rice has done his utmost to ensure the defeat of the measure; and yet we find that at Ipswich Sir Robert Peel is represented as hostile to the penny postage, because he has merely repeated in parliament the complaint of the most zealous and constant supporter of the measure among all the public journals. Why, Sir Robert Peel had no choice but to protest, in the form in which he does, against Mr. Rice's declining to provide a substitute for the revenue which he proposes to abandon. Were Sir Robert now silent, it would be thrown in his teeth on some future day—"You saw so much revenue given up: you offered no objection; you must, therefore, have been of opinion that it could be spared." Sir Robert knows well that the penny postage must be and will be adopted, and his present interposition is merely a *protest* against the unprovided-for sacrifice of revenue, and nothing more.

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT—MONDAY, JULY 8TH.

MURDER OF EDWARD HANDLEY.

This case occupied the court all day on Monday, Judge Perrin presiding.

Michael Furlong, John Kelly, Matthew Kelly, and Edward Kelly, were arraigned, that they on the 1st of March last, at Bormount, did kill and murder Edw. Handley. The deceased was game-keeper to Mr. Alcock.

The first witness was Edward Doyle, an informer, who described the murder, and stated that the prisoners entertained a grudge against the deceased, on account of his having prevented one of the Kellys from crossing some land. He also swore that, after telling the prisoners they were engaged in a bad business, but promising not to discover upon them, he went away, and at a short distance met the deceased approaching, whom he cautioned, but in vain.—Witness remained near enough to witness the murder.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Moore, witness stated that he had come forward for the love of justice. Several discrepancies appeared between his sworn informations and his evidence.

Other witnesses were examined, who proved that there were some marks of blood on one of the prisoners; but, as regarded the murder, there was no further evidence than that of the informer.

For the defence several witnesses were examined, with a view of contradicting portions of the evidence of Edward Doyle. One of them explained the spots of blood by stating that one of the prisoners cut off the ear and tail of a pig, which bled profusely.

His lordship proceeded to recapitulate the evidence, contrasting the inconsistencies and contradictions that pervaded the informer's testimony, particularly that between his parole evidence and his sworn depositions before the magistrates. Besides, a great authority laid it down that the testimony of an informer should be received with great caution, and unless corroborated by other circumstances should have very little weight with a jury. However, they had heard the testimony of the several witnesses, and observed their demeanour; and the question lay entirely with themselves. They should not condemn the prisoners from any foregone conclusion. However strong their suspicion of their (the prisoners') guilt might be, they were bound to go by the evidence laid before them. The case lay entirely on Edward Doyle's testimony. Without it, there was no evidence bringing home the crime to any of the prisoners. Doyle came forward in a questionable shape, being not only an informer, but confessedly an accomplice, if his story is to be believed. He states that he went to the place where some of the prisoners were; heard their vile proposition, told them it was a bad business but that he would not discover on them. He next meets Handley, and after merely cautioning him, follows him at a distance, and sees him murdered, without interfering to prevent it. Therefore he clearly comes within the character of an accomplice, and the rule applying to such persons must apply to him—namely, "that great injustice would arise to the community, if the unsupported evidence of an accomplice were sufficient to convict the accused;" and it appeared to him (Judge Perrin) that this Doyle comes forward with a character deeply contaminated. The doctrine of law is, that the testimony of an accomplice should be corroborated by unimpeachable evidence; and if that be not the case in the present instance, they should give the benefit of it to the prisoners. His lordship, after stating that he would be obliged to the gentlemen on both sides if they would set him right, if he should inadvertently fall into error, proceeded carefully to sum up the evidence of all the other witnesses, and concluded a lengthened charge a little after eight o'clock, p. m.

The jury retired; and having remained closetted about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal for all the prisoners,

This trial occupied nearly thirteen hours.

On the result being known to the mob outside the court house, who were assembled to the amount of some five or six hundred a simultaneous shout of "Victory, victory, liberty, liberty," was given, mingled with cries of huzza for Scullabogue. In remarking on this the Wexford Conservative justly states:—

It is pretty evident from these demonstrations, that the "liberty" which they want, is the "liberty" to Massacre Protestants with impunity, as their fathers before them did, on the bridge opposite the Court House; and to make bone-fires of them in their dwellings, as they did in Scullabogue Barn. In accordance with "the Spirit of the Age," there was no challenge on the part of the crown. This is what we are to understand by "the firm and impartial administration of the laws in Ireland," to protect the lives and properties of Protestants.

DON'T WASTE THE STEAM.—It is stated that a steam ferry-boat, which plies on the Alton, (Ill.) ferry, having more power in her engines than required, the proprietors having attached a pair of burr mill-stones to her, with which, the *Telegraph* says, while crossing the ferry and running off steam she is enabled to grind about one hundred bushels of fine meal per day.

RENEWED RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

ANOTHER DELEGATE ARRESTED.—BIRMINGHAM, TUESDAY, HALF-PAST THREE, P.M.—This morning, at two o'clock, Mr. George Julian Harney, one of the northern delegates, was brought into Birmingham, in charge of Spittle, a Birmingham officer. He had been arrested on the previous evening at Bedlington, and reached Carlisle late at night. On his arrival at the latter place, the inn where the officer put up was surrounded by the people, who demanded the immediate release of the prisoner. Mr. Harney implored of them not to interfere. At length a chaise was driven up at the rere of the inn, and while the people were engaged in the front, Spittle and Mr. Harney got into it, and drove off. Yesterday evening the military were again called out. There was a great assemblage of the people in the different parts of the town, but no indication of a riot until the police made their appearance. At seven o'clock a troop of the Royal Irish Dragoons galloped down Moore-street, and was quartered in the Wool-pack, an inn adjoining the public office. At eight o'clock the Rifles on duty at the public office turned out, and formed an advanced guard, leaving open spaces in their ranks for several squadrons of dragoons, who at that moment came at a brisk trot down Moore-street, taking their station in the Bull ring. A large body of the metropolitan police followed, supported by several companies of Rifles. The dragoons were stationed in all the avenues leading to the Bull-ring, after which no one was allowed to pass these lines. After some time the police divided into sections, each section followed by a troop of dragoons. Immense crowds were attracted to the spot at this moment, and wherever the police saw them congregated they commenced an indiscriminate attack with their staves. Great confusion followed; men, women and children were thrown down and trampled upon, while the police beleaguered them right and left. Broken heads and arms, with other severe wounds, were the result. One man who was returning from his work had his teeth knocked out. The poor fellow exclaimed, "Am I in England?" Several special constables came up at the time, and expressed their horror at such proceedings.

The people having been denied the Town Hall for holding their meeting, assembled at Halloway End. The Rifles were ordered to disperse them; the people resisted, and began to pelt the military with stones. The order to load and make ready was given, when fortunately the Fourth Dragoons having made their appearance, prevented the necessity of the fatal word—fire. Several prisoners were arrested, and brought in under an escort.

The following hand-bill has been this morning circulated:—

"Notice.—Every trade is strongly advised to meet without delay, and at once select its own delegate, who is to act as a member of a Committee of Public Safety. Advice will be given to all deputies on application at the Convention Room until further notice.

COUNTY TIPPERARY ASSIZES—SOUTH RIDING.

CLONMEL—WEDNESDAY.

At half-past one o'clock on Wednesday the panel having been called over, the following Grand Jury were sworn in before the High Sheriff, Count D'Alton:—

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Shanbally Castle, Foreman; John Bagwell, Esq., Marlfield; Stephen Moore, Esq., Barn; John Maher, Esq., Tullamaine; Mathew Jacob, Esq., Mobarnane; Lawrence Creagh, Esq., Castlepark; Richard Butler Hamilton Lowe, Esq., Kenilworth; Richard Long, Esq., Longfield; William Pennefather, Esq., Lakefield; Samuel Perry, Esq., Barona; James Scully, Esq., Kilfeacle; Thomas Barker Barton, Esq., Grove; James Power, Esq., Ballydine: Samuel W. Barton, Esq., Rochestown; James Archer Butler, Esq., Garnaville; Lorenzo Hickey Jephson, Esq., Carrick House; Edward Crosbie Moore, Mooresfort; Richard Sadlier, Esq., Scalahaen; William Quin, Esq., Lolober; John Scully, Esq., Dualla; James Roe, Esq., Roesborough; William H. Riall, Esq., Clonmel; and William O'Donnell, Esq., Carrick-on-Suir.

The Grand Jury then proceeded with the fiscal business. The sum of £500 was agreed to in aid of the House of Industry, the house not coming into the possession of the Poor Law Guardians till March. A presentment for the expenses attending the executions of the criminals who suffered since the commission up to the last assizes was rejected; a sum of £19 sought by the sheriff, for the expense of post horses used in conveying the prisoners from the jail to the Court House was granted. The salaries of the several turnkeys in the county jail to be raised £10 a-year. The probable expenses of the county jail to next Assizes, £919, was next agreed to, as also the expenses of the police establishment £4038 13s 4d were agreed to. The presentment for the mail coach road, from Cashel to Urlingford, was passed at 4d per perch. After some further business the Grand Jury adjourned to the following day. On Thursday the fiscal business was resumed; £160 was agreed to as Doctors' fees for attending inquests. The rest of the day was occupied with fiscal business.

CROWN COURT—FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH.

Mr. Justice Perrin entered the Court at a quarter past 2 o'clock, when the Grand Jury having been re-sworn his lordship proceeded to fiat the several presentments.

With regard to the payment of medical men for their attendance at inquests, his Lordship said that he considered a guinea sufficient remuneration for the attendance of a Doctor or Surgeon, particularly when the inquest takes place convenient to his residence. When a *post mortem* inspection takes place, a larger sum may be given. The Magistrates have the power, at Road Sessions, to approve of or lessen the amount of any sums granted by Coroners; but, when a Magistrate makes an order, the Grand Jury have no power to alter it. His Lordship said that any surplus sums of money on hands, to the credit of the county, might be applied to the repairs of the roads of the county.

While fiating the presentments he said he would stop payments to the County High Constables in every case where they did not furnish lists of jurors, according to the precepts that may be issued on the subject. Immediately after fiating the presentments the arraignment of prisoners took place.

The Court rose at four o'clock till the following morning.

NEW PROJECTILE.—Very early on Thursday morning an experiment was made at Kingston with a new and formidable projectile, meant to supersede, not only cannon, but also the much more questionable vaunted hollow-shell, now a favourite in the French and Russian navies. The whole apparatus did not exceed 12 or 13 pounds weight, and was enclosed in a very small compass. The projectile was launched by hand, from a distance, at a pleasure boat. It proceeded noiselessly till it reached the aim, and the effect was then terrific. Catching the vessel a-midships, the force of the explosion fairly raised it above the stream and broke every single plank into splinters and small fragments, so that no idea of the vessel's form or use was left for the spectator. The splinters were carried in every direction, and many thrown into the neighbouring fields. The explosive power was only about two pounds, but exceeded the destructive energy of at least 40 times that weight of gunpowder, as now used, in any shape. The percussion was tremendous and shook the houses for a considerable distance. It was attributed at Kingston to the explosion of a powder mill at Hounslow, and caused great exitement.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—One day last week, the men belonging to the Coast-guard station at Portreath, were employed in making ball-cartridges. They made 135, which they spread on the window seat of the watch-house to dry. In the course of the night, however, the rats, attracted by the smell of the paste, and conceiving probably that the contents of the cartridges would be found quite as savoury, carried them all away; so that when the men arrived the next morning, not a vestige of their day's work was to be seen.

VISITOR EXTRAORDINARY AT COURT.

(From the Bath Gazette—Whig Paper.)

The late *Court Circular* contains the startling announcement, that, at the last Levee, there was presented to the Queen, by the Prime Minister of her Councils, "Robert Owen, from the Congress of Delegates of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, soliciting the government to appoint parties to investigate measures which the Congress proposes to ameliorate the condition of society!!" Lord Melbourne must be either acquainted with or ignorant of the principles of Socialism. If he be ignorant of its principles, he is ignorant of an evil which, unhappily, is extending through the land, and the dupes of which have increased during the last year from 33 chartered branches to 61, having one paid and 14 unpaid missionaries in London alone. Should the Premier be unacquainted with the abominable formulas of socialism, and of its extensive diffusion in the country, he evinces an ignorance which, in one who occupies the post of Prime Minister, is criminally culpable; for of the leading points of Robert Owen's "system" we should have thought that no person in the kingdom, from the peer to the peasant, required much information. But what shall be said of his lordship's conduct if he knowingly introduced to our young Queen a man whose awful blasphemy against the Divine Being cannot be exceeded, and whose filthy principles should exclude him from all but the most abandoned and vicious female society. The plea of ignorance is such a matter, sorry plea as it is, is the best which the Premier can put upon record before an indignant public.

In the number of the *New Moral World*, published only five days before the levee, Mr. Owen uses the most horrid and atheistical language respecting the Deity. We lately stated that a meeting in Birmingham in behalf of that excellent institution, the Town Mission Society, was interrupted and broken up by a noisy and unprincipled band of Chartists, who, as they were prevented from holding any more of their own dangerous gatherings, were determined that no meeting, for any purpose whatsoever, should be held in the place. On this gross outrage, the founder of Socialism thus dares to comment:—"The idol god whom the society invoked at the commencement of their proceedings was, like Baal of old, 'either asleep or gone on a long journey,' for no thunderbolts or judgments chastised the contumacious rebels who laughed at him and his special servants also. Surely, if ever proper opportunity offered itself for his interposition, this was one." The disgusting blasphemy and Atheism of these two sentences render them, we should hope, innocuous to all but those who are infected with the principles of Socialism; though such language serves more clearly to mark the character of the man who was presented at court on the occasion to which we have referred.

The above being a specimen of Robert Owen's atrocious sayings respecting the only All-wise, All-powerful, and All-righteous Being—who, were His ways as the ways of man, would have swept the blasphemer from a world which, fallen as it is, he pollutes and disgraces—it is but to be expected that the remainder of his principles are equally detestable. Such an expectation is completely borne out by fact. He contends that man is not accountable for his actions, how vile and infamous ever they may be; that the present constitution of society and the rights of property should be overturned and abolished, in order to build on their ruins the "new moral world;" that all existing laws and religion are the joint offspring of a principle which is a "demon of ignorance, the Devil of the Christians," and a "hydra of human ills;"—that the order of lawgivers and magistrates is a "Satanic institution," courts of justice having "no other real object than that the few may rule over and plunder the many"—that Christian ministers, without exception, are "hypocrites," a "bigoted," "vicious," and "most degraded order of men," who by the "absurdities," "insanities," "ceaseless irrational ravings," "gross deceptions," and "diabolical falsehoods," "which they have invented for their gain," have led mankind into all "evils, crimes and sufferings," and to mention but one more of his detestable dogmas, that the Christian law of marriage is "a satanic institution," "an accursed thing."

We are completely at fault when trying to understand the principle on which Lord Melbourne inflicted so gross and insulting an indignity upon the Queen and people of this Christain country as to present at Court such a man as Robert Owen, the hoary-headed advocate of crime, atheism, and lust. And be it remembered that this profane railer against the Deity was presented, not as a private individual, but as the head of a band or fraternity, to present an address from the Congress of delegates of the Universal Community Society of Rational (!) Religionists, soliciting the government to appoint parties to "investigate measures which the Congress proposes to ameliorate the condition of society!" Truly we live in perilous times! Not only does the Prime Minister of England present Robert Owen to the Queen of England for the above purpose, and as the principal of his "system," but that *beau ideal* of everything that is eccentric and incomprehensible, Lord Brougham and Vaux, lends his own "buckles" to the founder of Socialism, in order that so worthy and so creditable an *eleve* might not be expelled from the ante-room of the Palace on account of his costume not being quite in keeping with court etiquette!! It would be difficult to conceive a grosser insult to the religious feelings of the kingdom than is supplied by the entire affair. We hope some means will be devised to convey to all the parties concerned the light in which their conduct is viewed by a Christian people.

THE LORDS' PROCESSION TO THE PALACE

(From the Morning Herald.)

The spectacle presented yesterday in St. James's Park was one indeed of peculiar and splendid interest. A procession of the Lords to address the Throne *against* its Ministers is an event of very rare occurrence. But on the present occasion the historical importance of the event derived a moral charm from the object in view—the defence of the national religion—which greatly enhanced the interest of the scene.

To the eye alone that scene was solemn and magnificent. The lengthened line of superb equipages, drawn by elegantly caparisoned steeds, slowly approaching the Palace through the majestic avenue of ancient elms in their summer verdure had a most imposing appearance. The beauty of the day greatly set off the richness of a spectacle which, for chaste brilliancy, could not be paralleled in any other part of Europe. A numerous and respectable assemblage were attracted to witness the procession, who manifested their feelings with the frankness and fervor, but, at the same time, with the decent self-restraint that, even in moments of high political excitement, characterise John Bull.

In the procession the greatest of England's Peers, and "the foremost man of all the world," was at first looked for in vain; but just before the head of the cavalcade reached the palace-gates, the carriage of that great man—need we name the Duke of Wellington?—drove rapidly into the court-yard, and the moment his Grace was recognised, a burst of enthusiastic feeling welcomed the veteran warrior, whose name is identified with the glory of his country. Soon afterwards Lord John Russell was seen crouching in a corner of his carriage, and the reception which the mover of the "money grant" met with, cannot be better described than by the exclamation of one of the crowd, who, as soon as his Lordship had passed, cried out—"Well, I never heard so hearty a groaning as that in all my life. He'll remember that many a day." In fact, the groaning and hooting was like the blast of Fame's trumpet reversed. We can assure the *Morning Chronicle* that Lord John was not "mistaken for Sir Robert Peel'.' He ventured one peep from his carriage-window, and looked far less like the great Conservative leader than like Faust's friend, *Mephistophiles*, very ill at ease. Lord Palmerston soon afterwards received a similar salute, in which the word "Cupid" was very audible. Lord Normanby passed without much observation; but the Lord Chancellor, we regretted to find, was strongly hissed as he passed in the procession in his state coach. This could have only happened to that distinguished functionary as one of a Government generally hated and despised; for, personally, the Lord Chancellor is a gentleman, and, professionally, one deserving of public respect. His Lordship looked very much displeased, and rather disconcerted at the reception which he encountered. We observed that in leaving the Palace he went away in a private carriage, leaving the state coach to his secretary and mace-bearer, or some of his train, who had to encounter the hisses of those who did not know the Lord Chancellor's person. With the exception, however, of Lord John Russell, Lord Howick was the Minister who received the largest share of hearty public disapprobation.

On the other side, next to the Duke of Wellington, the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury was noticed with the most enthusiastic cheering. Great applause was also given to the Bishops of London and Exeter; and, indeed, to all the Bishops. We heard a spectator—"They ought to compensate the Bishops for their reception eight or nine years ago."

Among the Peers most applauded were Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Canterbury, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Beaufort, the aged Lord Rolle, the Duke of Newcastle Lord Kenyon, and Lord Shaftesbury. The Irish Primate, Lord John Beresford, was also warmly applauded.

At the departure from the Palace the Ministers who left the last, received—more especially Lord John Russell and Lord Howick—a repetition of the unpleasant indications of unpopularity which they had previously to encounter. Lord Melbourne, either possessing more cunning or less nerve than his colleagues, remained behind for some time, thinking the crowd would pass away, but seeing his carriage in the court yard they obstinately declined to move without rendering due honors to this chief of the bed-chamber Ministry. Even the band, and beef-eaters, and guard of honour, all moved off, but Lord Melbourne did not come. The crowd, however, would not stir and at last the old fox was unearthed. The moment his carriage was seen leaving the Palace-gates the groaning, hissing, and hooting conveyed to his ears the unwelcome tidings that even Lord John Russell was not the *most* unpopular man in England. The police kept close to his carriage, while he rapidly escaped from such unwelcome observation.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(For the Waterford Mail.)

Stay Julia, stay, why haste away,
Soft twilight lingers yet,
And the clouds o'er the hill are crimson still,
Where the day's bright orb hath set.

To cheer the gloom, the gentle moon
Now sheds her pensive light,
And the star of love shines bright above,
To gild the sapphire night.

Lovely the scene as poet's dream,
'Ere childhood's days are o'er;
'Ere his harp notes, wild as the ocean's child,
Are tuned to joy no more.

The mountains high bound the distant sky,
Where the wild arbutus grows;
There waving woods, and watery floods,
Lie hushed in deep repose.

On yon rocky crest is the eagle's nest,
Cradled amid the clouds;
What foot would climb the height sublime,
That awful grandeur shrouds.

Hark! to the rising swell, loud over hill and dell;
A bugle is sounding,
As the notes float along, echo the strains prolong;
Wild music resounding.

The mocking spirit of the woods, wakes the mountain solitudes,
As the startling accents rise, the genius of the lakes replies;
Forth from out his crystal cave, beneath the ever rolling wave,
'Till the earth, the air, the skies, breathe Ariel harmonies.

Swanlike o'er the waters dark, swiftly glides the snowy bark,
Bounding on the sparkling tide, she moves the ocean's lovely bride;
Rapidly as beams of light, o'er the waves she wings her flight,
Dancing wild in childish glee, like a spirit of night untam'd and free.

In the depths of the forest, on the mountain's green breast,
The red deer hath sunk, 'mong the heather to rest;
There soundly mid the desart rude, he sleeps in fearless solitude,
'Till starting at the dawn of day, he speeds o'er the Alpine tops away.

Child of the desart wild and free, could we in spirit follow thee,
O'er the mountains, o'er the plains "where everlasting wildness reigns;"
Where nature sits in her loveliest dress, proud mistress of the wilderness,
Smiling 'mid a thousand flowers, nourished in her sunny bowers.

Lull'd by the voice of murmuring streams, in the land of witching dreams,
Breathing in bliss the perfum'd air, of a world so passing fair;
Where sight and sound alike combine, to make each fairy scene sublime,
Fancy here would fail to fling, one charm from her golden ring.

But night's dark shades are getting round, and nature sinks in sleep profound,
'Ere the tiny bark has reached the shore, and the boatman's song is heard no more;
Now Julia let us haste away, the moon will light us on our way,
A long adieu to wood and dell, land of witchery farewell!

ELIZA.

July.

FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Flounces are increasing in number; five, six, nay, as many as nine flounces have we seen this week on silk dresses; and some modistes place just as many on muslin. Dress sleeves are worn exceedingly short, so as to show the arm; and the sleeve is cut in a slanting direction to effect this more certainly. Puffs and lace are the trimmings. The skirt is worn exceedingly wide,, and long to excess; indeed, so as to form a demi-train. The body has not changed its appearance, it is still worn on pointe—the style of trimming alone being different. Spencers are much seen, principally of black velvet, they fall low before and behind; are sometimes tight on the sleeve, and sometimes a la jardiniere, are trimmed with lace and fringe, and are worn with every sort of skirt. Pelerines are exceedingly full, and are generally of the same material as the dress. Velvet chales are now laid aside; in their place we see those of muslin and lace, to which we have so often drawn attention; or, squares and half squares of glace silk, trimmed with a double row of lace or fringe; sometimes the corners are rounded, and sometimes left plain. White is the most fashionable colour for evening parties. Muslins, slightly embroidered with coloured silks, are exceedingly elegant, and are much sought after; they are also seen with embroidery in white silk. Old silks are much in vogue; notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the fairest dames in London will with pleasure wear them so stiff as to stand nearly alone. Flowers are much in favour; never were they brought to such perfection, and never were they more worn.

Bonnets remain nearly the same; they differ among themselves in detail. Lace is mingled with flowers, or the gauze used as trimming; and ribbons are often seen in the place of flowers under the brim. Marabouts are much in favour this summer. Plumes are also seen. Collars descend low in front, and are exceedingly small behind; lace is an indispensable in them. Lace is also used for collerettes, and for going round the neck. But, in fact, what is it that lace is not used for.—*Court Gazette.*

The late lamented Lady Flora Elizabeth Hastings, being the eldest daughter of the Countess of Loudoun, Dowager Marchioness of Hastings, would have been heiress apparent to the ancient earldom of Loudoun and barony of Machline, entailed on the female heirs, if her ladyship had not had an only son, the present Marquis to inherit her Scottish titles. In the picture of her Majesty taking the sacrament in Westminster Abbey, now painting by Leslie, is a portrait of Lady Flora, for which she sat at the request of the Queen.

SEA HORSE IN THE SEVERN.—About three weeks since a half grown walrus or morse, about eight feet long, a well known inhabitant of the polar seas, but which very seldom, we believe, is seen in these latitudes, was shot on the sands, near Purton. It was afterwards conveyed to Berkeley Castle.—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

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